

ORTHOEPIA ANGLICANA:

OR,
THE FIRST PRINCIPALL
PART OF THE ENGLISH
GRAMMAR:

TEACHING
The Art of right speaking and pronouncing English,
With certaine exact rules of Orthography, and rules of spelling
or combining of Syllables; and directions for keeping
of stops or points between sentence
and sentence.

A work in it selfe absolute, and never knowne to be ac-
complished by any before:

No lesse profitable then necessary for all sorts, as well
Natives as Forreigners, that desire to attaine the perfection
of our English Tongue.

Methodically composed by the industry and observation
of SIMON DAINES Schoolemaster of
HINTLESHAM in Suffr.

Perficit omnia tempus.

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To the Reader.

reduce this confused manner of practice to some regular form; whereby the Teacher might be exonerated a great part of his burden, the Learner encouraged with more facility and expedition to proceed, we, in generall, induced to repose more confidence and delight in our owne Tongue, and the stranger allured to the knowledge of it.

Now therefore, since the perfection of all Arts (where to the knowledge of Tongues ought to be reduced) consists as well in the Theory, as the Practice: (the one whereof makes a knowing man, the other a ready) and this Theory in the resolute mood, or knowledge of Universals; we are, as well in this, as all other Tongues or Languages, to have recourse to Grammar, as the generall fountain. This the Greeks call γραμματική, or the knowledge of Letters. But according to the acception of the term, it is usually (among the Latins especially) divided into foure parts, viz. Orthoepie & Orthography (wth only differ in this, that the one hath respect to right speaking, the other to right writing) Etymology (which teacheth the knowledge of the parts of speech, and how to order and propose them truly) Syntax (which treateth of the construction of the parts) and Prosody (which chiefly belongs to Poets) that expostulateth the accent, rythme, quantity, and measure of feet in every word or verse. The two former integrall Parts, to wit, Orthoepie and Etymologie (as most necessary and only absolutely requisite in our English Tongue) I have for our purpose sufficiently discussed, and reduced into a classicall method:

To The Reader.

method: The latter two I remit to Practice in reading such Oratours and Poets as our Tongue affords, where with every Stationers shop is amply replete.

But for the present I have only set forth the first part, (as he that would not spend all his shot at once, or the mariner that first rigs out his Pinnace to certifie what seas) especially since it is more chiefly conducing to all sorts, it being indeed dressed to sympathize with every palate. The Etymologicall part being onely intended for such as are to proceed in higher Classes, shall (God willing) speedily follow, accompanying the Latin Introduction, the better to demonstrate the difference between both Tongues. The benefit that may hereby redound to the Learner, I will not here stand to expostulate, after the custome of every idle Pamphleter, that is enforced to be the blazer of his own praise to make his book sell the better. Let those that shall make triall speak for me what they find: only this I dare presume, that this little Treatise, rightly taught, will be enough to inform any ordinary capacity the knowledge of our English Tongue, so far as concerns Orthoepie and Orthography: whereby he that is to proceed further, shall not need to waste so much time in English, and yet be sufficiently instructed.

The manner of teaching it I refer to the judgement of the Teacher, accounting it too much to set up a light, and hold the candlestick too. The variety of Impressions, (or Prints as we call them) will serve as an instance to my purpose.

To the Reader.

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To the Reader.

purpose. For the child in A.B.C. (as it is termed) that I may begin with the babe, I have caused a new Alphabet, or order of Letters, to be imprinted in the three severall sorts of Characters most usuall in our English, & most Tongues of Europe. When he is perfect in them, and able to distinguish the Vowels and Consonants asunder, then let him enter this going presently to the Diphthongs, to be informed by his Master their number and use: thence immediately to the Syllables mixt. The rest at the discretion of the Tutor (for I presume no Teacher is so ignorant as shall need instructions for the ording of his Pupils.) Et liquid novit rectius, candidus impertiat; if not, make use of this with me, that desire to assume no further to my selfe, then what may stand with the glory of God, and the generall good of my endeared Countrey.

This (as I said) I propose as a servant to all: for notwithstanding my whole scope herein be onely to assist the stranger and ignorant, and not to bring in captivity them whose more happy Intellects may of themselves produce more cleare conception; yet if any scholler of our own shall vouchsafe the reading of so poor a Pamphlet, he perhaps in somewhat may find the Proverb true, that saies, No tree is so barren but may yeeld some fruit, be it never so little. At least I desire his censure of this Opusculum, but newly hatched, may be but as milde, as my intentions reall for the more certain and speedy advancement of learning, lest the blossome be blasted ere it comes to perfection.

Thus

To the Reader.

Thus courteous Reader (of what ranke soever) accept of these small labours, as thou shalt find them beneficiall. Many (I confesse) as well friends as strangers, have much animated and desired me to publish them for the common good. But when they shall come to the open view of the world, I know not how after the Presse they will escape the Rack and Strappado; for bookes and bondage are subject to the most heavie censures: Sed age Liber, vade liber, & vale.

S. D.

B



Upon the English Orthoepie,
To the Author.

I Tell mee, Sim, th'ast done us double wrong
To live concealed to thy selfe thus long;
Seeing the want of some Director, when
England has had so many Tongues as men,
And every one his way of speaking. And
Thus many spake, that could not understand.
But thou'lt informe their judgements. Let it be.
Set up thy Light, that who so will may see
The readie way to Athens. This alone
Gives clearer light, then heretofore ere shone
From any English Lamp, in illustration
Of our owne Tongue. (A glory to thy Nation!)
Got then, & let no feare of censure fright
Or wrong thee: Thou shalt teach them to speake right.

M. TIMPERLEY Esquire.

Upon his friend the Author and his Work.

I Am none of the Muses sacred quire,
My braine's too coole for Helicon t'inspire.
But this Ile say in plaine termes, Thou hast done
what I but wisht to live to see begun:
Which who ere reads, may easily discern
The Proverb true, We all may live and learne.

In amicum, & eius Orthoëpiam Angli-
canam, simul ac Etymologiam
Anglo-latium.

Plurima perpexi symptomata, plurima tandem
Et gravia amovi, trutinas aggressus eorum
Causas. (Morbus agit, morbum porro ista sequuntur.)
Cuncta sed hoc inter gravius stupata *Salvator*
Difficilem inveni, Stygio qui forte palude,
Germanove prius nostras resiliivit ad oras.
Noster enim morbus Lingua communis inhaeret.
Proprium at est cuiusque suum. Sic Plica Polonus:
Jam pridem bene nota lues sic Gallica Gallis;
Quam simul Italia tribuunt; Hispanaque fertur.
Aspicias ut neglecta diu jacet Anglo-Britanna
Lingua relicta suis, multis lacerata catervis!
Tuque adeo Medicus potior, medicamine solo,
Atque labore uno, qui jam curator adesces
Tot simul, & semel. Hæc tua laus, tua fama perennis.
Instruis errantes, tua nos dum Recti-loquelam
Orthoëpia docet. Sed quid cum vera docebis?
Perge, age, sic. Steterisque diu mihi magnus Apollo.

R. WOLVERTON Phil. & Medicus.

TO



To his friend the Author, upon his elaborate and
deserving worke, the two principle parts of
the English Grammar.

WHere can one walke along the streets, but hee
May Schollers, Courtiers, and good Linguists see?
But all for Forreigne Tongues. Poore English now
Is onely left for him that drives the plough.
How many have I heard chat French as fast
As Parrats! that, being put to write in haste
An English Letter, would perhaps incline
To make an. Et to pardon for each line
A solecisme! And this chiefly is,
Because for practice they instructions misse.
I've often heard an English Grammars name,
That Forreign Countries might no more defame
Our Tongue for being irregular; but till now
Could never come to see one part: which thou
Hast happily perform'd. Ben Johnson rail'd
On Vulcans fury that had his entail'd:
But thine, in spite of Vulcan, shall ensue
To after Ages. 'Tis both Right and True.

T. B. Esquire.

In Authorem.

Nescio cur tu, Nescio, ais, dulcedine quavis
Ductus? dum Dux es, ducts & ipse tuos.
En natus Amor (namque illum pectus amorem,
Cum dedit esse, dedit) cogit, & instigat!

Hic

Hic Homini communis inest: Qui sentit, habetur
 Ἀνθρώπου ὅς· qui non, non benedictus Homo.
 Te vero sentire probas, memor esse tuorum
 Conatu hoc. Ergo, Tu benedictus Homo.

I.S. Artium Magister.

Upon the Author and his Work.

W^Hat shall I say? shall I the worke alone
 Applaud? or thee by whom the worke is done?
 In thee I find the Cause, in it the effect;
 Let that then have th' applause, shew the respect:
 Onely this difference is, thy selfe must die;
 But this shall live free from mortality.

T.T. Phil.Cand.

The English Alphabet,

Expressing the number, order, denomination, and figure, or Charactericall
 forme of the Letters, as well Capitall as Small, according to
 their use in the English Tongue:

In the three most usuall impressions appertaining
 to most Tongues in Europe.

There be in the English Tongue foure and twenty
 Letters, as here followeth.

The old English print.		Their names, or denominations.	The Latin and <i>Italica</i> prints now chiefly in use.			
Capitall.	Small.		Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.
A	a	a	A	a	A	a
B	b	be	B	b	B	b
C	c	ce	C	c	C	c
D	d	de	D	d	D	d
E	e	e	E	e	E	e
F	f	ef	F	f	F	f
G	g	ge	G	g	G	g
H	h	* ach	H	h	H	h
I	i	i	I	i	I	i
K	k	ka	K	k	K	k
L	l	el	L	l	L	l
M	m	em	M	m	M	m
N	n	en	N	n	N	n
O	o	o	O	o	O	o
P	p	pe	P	p	P	p
Q	q	qu, or kuh	Q	q	Q	q
R	r	er, or ar	R	r	R	r
S	s	es	S	s	S	s
T	t	te	T	t	T	t
U	u	u	U	u	U	u
V	v	* double u	V	v	V	v
W	w	* ex, or ix	W	w	W	w
X	x	* wi	X	x	X	x
Y	y	* ezard, or better edward.	Y	y	Y	y
Z	z		Z	z	Z	z

whereof these *ae, a, e, i, o, u,* and *y,* be Vowels, all the rest be Consonants.

Which of these be invariable, or have alwayes the force of Vowels, and which sometime degenerate into Consonants, and when, see further in our Treatise of Vowels in particular. This we have onely set downe for children, *à primo ingressu* or their first entrance.

The Asterisks denote those Letters, so marked, have somewhat peculiar, and are particularly treated of more then the other Consonants.



OPERI PROEMIUM,
OR
A SHORT INTRO-
DUCTION.



Setting aside all inquisitive curiosity concerning the difference between the two vulgar terms of Tongue and Language, or whether it be in respect of primitive and derivative; nor undertaking positively to determine which be Tongues, and which Languages, or how many divisions of speech were implanted among men at the dissolution of the Tower of Babel (for so many, I conjecture, may most properly be called Languages according to the strict sense) as truly too curious and little conducing to our present purpose; we will immediately come to treat of Letters, as the first Elements or Principles of speech in every Tongue or Language whatsoever.

C

Of

of Letters in genere.

A Letter (according to *Scaliger*) is an individuall part of a word, or the least part whereinto any word can be resolved. But in respect of certain Monograms, or words of one Letter, Master *Danes* in his *Paralipomena* hath defined it, *An individuall articulate voice, or sound*: by articulate, meaning that which is proper to men, to distinguish it from that of beasts.

What concerns the derivation of the word, the Latines call it *Litera* (whence our term Letter came) *quasi littera*, saith *Calepine*. So that, according to the Etymologie, or strict sense of the terme, Letters are but certaine Characters, or notes, whereby any word is expressed in writing: and for this cause were they by the antient Latinists distinguished into Letters, as they be Charactericall notes; and Elements, as the first grounds or Principles of speech. But this nicety is confounded in the generall acception, which promiscuously termes them Letters; and this we shall follow.

In these therefore are wee to consider their force and figure. As for their name and order, so farre as concerns our English Tongue, wee referre you to the Alphabet.

The force or power of a Letter (saith *Scaliger*) is the sound whereby it is produced in pronunciation, &c. To whom we remit, for further satisfaction, the Teacher and learned Reader.

Their figure is divers, according to their severall Characters, and that likewise varying in the diversity of impressions, wherein they be either imprinted or written, in respect of their severall use, and the relation they have to severall Tongues or Languages.

Their

Their number (as I said) in our English Tongue be 24. But the Latin, nor few Languages or Tongues whatsoever, at least Scholasticall, admit so many.

These Characters or Letters, in difference of quantity, be either capitall or small, as appeares by the formes expressed in our Alphabet.

The Capitall or great Letters (though in some diversity of figure) were chiefly in use with our Predecessors the Saxons, and the most antient Latines.

Of these, some be called Numerals; to wit, when they be used to expresse some certain Arithmeticall number; as I, for one; V, for five; X, for ten; L, for fiftie; C, for an hundred; D, or I^o, for five hundred; M, or c I^o, for a thousand; I^oo, five thousand; cc I^oo, ten thousand; &c. Where note, that when a lesser number precedes a greater, it takes from the greater number so much as the lesser in it selfe contains; as IV, stands but for foure; IX, for nine; XL, for forty; XC, ninety; CD, for foure hundred; &c.

Sometime Abbreviatives, viz. when either alone, or with some abbreviated Character, they stand for some Proper name, or other peculiar word beginning with the same letter; as F. for Francis, M. for Martha, Ri. for Richard, Tho. for Thomas, &c. which is usuall with us in Prenomens (which we call Christian names) especially where the Surname is expressed at large, and oftentimes where both name & Surname is specified by two capitall letters, as R. S. for Richard Shore. In some certain appellative words likewise, as Ma^{tie}, Majestie; Ho^{bie}, Honourable; H^d, Honoured; L^{op}, Lordship; R^d, Reverend; S^r, Sir; Wor^{pl}, Worshipfull; K^t, Knight; Es^{qr}, Esquire, &c. as in practice every where occurs. For other Abbreviations we remit to rules of Orthography. Their peculiar force of Pronunciation shalbe exemplified

in their further particulars. In the meane time let this suffice for Letters in generall.

of Letters in specie, and first of the Vowels.

Letters in genere be divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A Vowel is a Letter, which of it selfe yeelds a perfect sound, or hath power to produce a syllable. *Calepine* hath it, *Vocalis est, quæ per seipsam, vel sua ipsius potestate pronunciari queat.* Our terme *Vowel* springs to us from the Latine diction *Vocalis*, which they derive from the Verb *Voco*, or rather *Voce* the Ablative case of *Vox*: *Quia sine vocali non datur vox articulata perfecta*: Because no syllable, or articulate sound, can bee proposed without the help of some Vowel.

The number of the Vowels with us be six, viz. *A, E, I, O, U, Y.*

Whereof *A, E, and O*, are alwayes proper and invariable, the other three doe many times degenerate into Consonants, to wit, when in the beginning of a word or syllable they be joyned before themselves, or any other Vowel or Diphthong: Onely *Y* never precedes it selfe.

Some have introduced *W* for a seaventh, in regard we sometime improperly use it in stead of *V*. But by reason it is in it selfe a Consonant properly, and onely by custome abusively prevailing in the nature of a Vowel, I thought it not so fit to bee inserted in the number of Vowels, for these reasons:

First, because it is a combination compact of two Letters, and therefore had it the force of a vowel, it would be rather

rather a Diphthong then a Vowel.

Secondly, because without another Vowel it is not apt to be pronounced, or make a syllable; therefore no Vowel.

Thirdly, by reason it exacts more then one Element or syllable in its pronunciation, which a Vowel doth not.

Fourthly, in regard of its generall use, which hath it onely a Consonant, except sometime after one of these three Vowels, *A, E, and O*; and that chiefly in Monosyllables, and the ends of words, for the fuller sound sake, when it may be said to make a Triphthong for the former reasons; but this Tradition hath imposed and made indeed onely peculiar to us.

Let this therefore suffice for the number of Vowels, and now proceed we to their severall pronunciations in our English Tongue.

The pronunciation of the Vowels severally.

A, in it selfe ought to be sounded moderately full, and broad; but, joyned with other Letters, wee ought to respect the severall natures of the Consonants whereto it adheres, or the syllable wherein it is included, and so sound it more or lesse full according to the generall custome of the Pronunciation of such syllables, which we shall more amply demonstrate in our Treatise of syllables. But having relation to its original propriety and generall use in all countries, it is farre more tolerable to incline rather to too full a sound after the manner of a Forreigne Calfe, then with some that nicely mince it, to make it resemble the bleat of an English Lamb; especially since it often beares the same force with *Au* Diphthong.

E.

E we usually pronounce not much unlike the Greek *η*, or *Eta*, whence, I conceive, we derive the use and pronunciation of *Ee* double, whose faculty we notwithstanding for the most part usurp in the pronunciation of the single *E*, founding it almost after the manner of the Latin *I*, (as it is truly uttered by the Italians, French, Spaniards, and most nations of Europe) but not altogether with the tongue so much restrained. And what they call *E*, we write with *Ea*, as in *Bread*, *Sea*, and the like.

I, according to our moderne and most commendable Orthoepists, somewhat imitates the sound of the Latin *Ei* diphthong (though not altogether so full) as it is usually pronounced; or rather, indeed, the Greek *iota*, whose force it truly retains with us, though much differing in it among our selves: for many of our Northerners especially abuse it with too broad a sound both single and joyned with other letters, like the Diphthong *Ai*, making no difference in pronunciation betweene *fire* and *faire*. Others againe on the contrary side, with an affected imitation of the Beyond-sea pronunciation, striving to Latinize it, would make a traveller, if not a Forreigner, of it. But I for my part, as I esteeme that manner of pronunciation most to be practised, which best suits the nature of the Tongue or Language whatsoever, as most proper to it, and which hath beene most generally received among the learned; so hold I it the greatest property and praise of a Linguist to attribute to each severall Tongue its native faculty: So that I most approve in the English Tongue the English tone, accepted and delivered by such of our Ancestors as were able to judge, no lesse detesting barbarisms, then novelty and affectation. This I conceive a *medium* betweene the other two extremes, wherein we differ from the Latin, and most Tongues of Europe, as much as they from

from the antient Greeks; as every Language hath somewhat peculiar.

O for the most part differs little from that of *Latium*, whence we tooke it: Onely sometimes in proper names especially we *abuse* sound it *U*, as in *Edmond* and *Edmund*, *Paighton*, *Paitun*, short, &c.

U in like sort makes little other difference betweene us and the Latines, but onely in point of state; as when it concludes any word as a single vowell, it exacts with us, by way of Orthographie, to be alwaies, or for the most part, attended with *E*; as in *due*, *true*, *ensue*, &c. where (as in many places else) *E* serves but as an unnecessary Servitor, as shall hereafter be shewed.

Y, which as a single Letter we call *Wi*, hath in a manner the same force with the Vowell *I*, and in the end of a word may indifferently be written in lieu of *I*, or rather *Ie*, (for indeed we with the Dutch have learned to make a shadow of the substance of many Letters) as in *merry*, or *merrie*; *mercie*, or *mercy*, and the like: and is most generally used in Monosyllables, or words of one syllable, where it sounds *I* long, as in *my*, *thy*, *by*, *why*, which are alwaies written with *Y*; the rest be indifferent, as *ty*, or *tie*, &c.

But in the beginning or middle of a word it is seldome, and that lesse properly, inserted as a Vowell, unlesse in some few words derived from the Greeke, expressed by *ypsilon*; or proper names, which in all Tongues be irregular.

For the derivation of it, the word *Symptome* can testify sufficiently from whence we had it. Notwithstanding, I know there are who would deduce it from *II* double, whose sound (they say) it beares *contractive*, as, *Yet*, *quali* *IIet*, &c. But this I referre to the judgment of the Reader.

As

As a Consonant it hath a peculiar power; which expect in its proper place. In the meane time let this suffice for Vowels in particular.

of Dipthongs, or the combinations of two Vowels in one syllable.

When two Vowels be comprehended together in one syllable, they be called Dipthongs: wherefore a Dipthong may be defined, The combination, or (as some have it) the comprehension of two Vowels together in one syllable, either of them retaining a force in pronunciation. Or briefly thus, A Dipthong is the contraction of two Vowels: which better suits our English Tongue, by reason we have some Dipthongs where one Vowel loseth its faculty in the pronunciation of the other.

The word Dipthong, which the Latines call *Dipthongus*, is derived (according to *Calepine*, and *Johannes de Janua*) à *dis*, vel *dis*, & *phōnē* sonus, vel qui proprie vocalis est sonus. Et est (saith one) *conglutinatione duarum vocalium vim suam servantium, &c.*

The

The number of Dipthongs, and their manner of pronunciation.

There belong to our English Tongue eighteene Dipthongs: viz.

1	aa	Baal, Isaac.
2	ai	Faire, Despaire.
3	au	Laud, Applaud.
4	ea	Feare, Speake.
5	et	Feed, Bleed.
6	ei	Receive, Weight.
7	eo	Jeopardy, Geometry, George.
8	eu	Rheume, Eustace.
9	ie	Field, Friend.
10	oa	Boat, Goale.
11	oe	Foe, Shoe, Phoenix, Felicity.
12	oi	Void, Joine.
13	oo	Good, Food.
14	ou	Bloud, Gourd.
15	ua	Guard, Quake.
16	ue	Guerdon.
17	ui	Quire, Build.
18	uo	Quoth.

Æ we never have in English, but onely in such words as be meerely Latin, though drest in an English garb; as in *Praherent, prevalent, &c. Praamble, & similia*: and is most usually written in this figure [æ]

The first, to wit *Aa*, we onely use in Proper names, and words derived from the Hebrew.

D

At

Ai, we pronounce according to the Latin, as in *fare*, &c. excepting *haire*, which we sound as if it were written *bare*, but a little brisker, or rather like *heare*; and the verb *say*, which we for brevity sake call *sa*; and *saist*, as *sest*; *sa.th*, as *sath*; *said*, as *sed* the Latin Conjunction, &c. though irregularly.

Au, the Diphthong we usually sound after the manner of the Latine *au*, except in *baume* the herb, where it sounds *A* as the French pronounce it) full.

Ea we sound like the Latin *E*, and it is alwaies proper, or invariable; onely in *Phlegme* (which we borrow of the Greeke *φlegμα*) it is for the most part sounded with *E* short, and *G* omitted, as in *Phleme*.

Ee, is alwaies the same in pronunciation with the Greek *η* and the Latin *I*, as I said in the Vowels.

Ei, we generally pronounce like the Latin *Ai*, with little difference of sound; as in *receive*, *streight*, &c. And what force the Latines give to their *Ei* Diphthong, we attribute the same in effect to our single *I*, as in the Vowels is said: where note, we abusively sound the word *Heire*, or Inheritance, like *Aire*, unspirate and full, as if there were no difference of Letters. But where *Gh* succeeds, the Diphthong is sounded shorter, and *Gh* loseth all its faculty, as *weight*, quasi *wait*, &c. Some pronounce *Ei* like *Ea* in many words, and for the same purpose write it so too, but altogether against rule or authority; as *reserve*, for *receiue*; *conceave*, for *conceive*, &c. especially where it precedeth *V*.

Eo, we pronounce in *jeopardy* and *Leopard* with the omission of *O*, in *Geometry* with the losse of *E*, and *G* different from it selfe in power when it goes before *O*, calling it *jeomey* short. Only in *Geography* this Diphthong is proper, and in it selfe complete: but we make little use
of

of it, other then in the foure words here recited.

Eu, beares the same force with the Latin *Eu*, in words from thence derived, or proper names, as in *Eustace*; but in words originally English, we for the most part sound it like *U* single, without the *E*, as in *Rheume*, quasi *Rume*, &c.

Ie, differs little in sound from the Latin *I*, and our *Ee* Diphthong, as in *field chiefe*, *shrieve* (which is truly written *Sheriffe*) *siege*, &c. where we pronounce *E* long without any *I* at all, and *friend* where *E* short, &c. But you must observe by the way, that this Diphthong never happens in the beginning of a word or syllable, for then is *J* alwaies a Consonant, and never a Vowell, whereby it cannot compose a Diphthong, which is the combination of two Vowels.

Oa, sounds generally after the Greeke *Omega*, with the losse of *A*; as in *bout*, *coale*, &c. *Goale*, or prison, is thus truly written, but pronounced like *Jaile*.

Or, in the end of a word as for the most part it seldome happens else in words meere English, though usuall in the Latine, and such as wee immediately derive from thence) is the same in pronunciation with *O* single, as in *Toe*, &c. except *shoe*, which sounds *sl.oo*, as some pronounce the Greeke Diphthong *ov*; and *Phanix*, *felicity*, &c. where it followes the Latine, bearing chiefly the force of *E*.

Oi, is originally derived from the Greek, whose faculty in pronunciation it truly retaines with us, as in *void*, *deftroid*, *joine*, &c. But in many words which wee take from the French it imitates more their pronunciation, which a little differs, and but a little, as in *purloine*, &c. where it inclines more to our *I*, though with somewhat a flatter or more dull sound.

Ou, differs much in pronunciation. In *bound*, *boule*, (as to trundle a boule) *cround* (or throng) &c. it is properly in its

native sound, deduced from the Greekes, as it is by their best Linguists truly pronounced. But with *Gh* succeeding, it sounds farre more aspirate, as in *bought*, which we pronounce *bowt*, after the manner of the substantive *bow*, (or that which men use to shoot with) *Gh* having no other force in themselves. And thus it is in all Participles of the Preter tense ending in *ought* as *bought*, *sought*, *thought*, and the Adjective *nought*; except *fought* the Preter-participle of *fight*, which sounds *foit*, after the manner of *stout*, *bout*, proper. In like sort *bough* (or arme of a tree,) *plough*, *through*; except *tough*, which sounds with a brisk aspiration, and *enough*, which many of us call *enuff*, (*sed perperam*.) *u* going before *R* in the end or last syllable of certaine words, loseth its force, as in *honour*, *neighbour*; except *our*, *your*, and all Monosyllables: Where note, that what words we borrow of the Latin, ending in *or*, we write with *our*; as in *labor* the Latin word, and *labour* the English: and some we take from the French, as *Paramour*. In the word *bloud* it is sounded without *o*, *u* short; in *gourd*, without *u*, *o* long. In *would*, *could*, *should*, it is usually pronounced like *oo* double.

Oo in *Poore* imitates in sound the Greek *Omega*, but in other words we usually pronounce almost as the French and Walloones doe their *O* in *Tilmont*, *Paramont*, &c. and as some would have the Greeke *u*, though falsely. It varies little in pronunciation; as in these words appeares, *soone*, *boone*, *loome*, *moone*, *crooke*, *tooth*, *sooth* (which some call *sush*) *good*, *food*; except *wood*, and *stood*, the Preter-perfect tense of the Verb *stand*, which we pronounce as they were *wud*, and *stud*, and *wool*, quasi *wul*.

Ua is alwaies proper when it followes *q*, as in *quake*; but after *g*, *u* is of little force: where you may take notice, that all these Dipthongs which begin with *u*, seldom

dome or never follow any other Consonant but *g*, and *q*, whereof the two last can onely follow *q*, except *ui* in *build* and *juice*; the other two indifferent. But when *q* precedes any of them, *u* retains its sound, which after *g* it loseth; as in *guard*, &c. except *Language*, as is instanced in the Table of Dipthongs.

These three, *An*, *Ei*, *Ou*, be many times sounded with a kind of aspiration, by reason of *Gh* often inserted in the same syllable succeeding, and serving there to no other use but to aspirate the Dipthong, as I said before in *Ei* and *Ou*. *Ei* in the word *Forreigner* hath *G*, in the nature of the Greek *γ*, but short, and in a manner altogether vanishing away.

An with *Gh* in the middle of a word sounds like *As* for the most part, as in these substantives, *daughter*, *laughter*, which most of us pronounce *dafter*, *lafter*; except *slaughter*, which is *slater*, with *A* broad and full, after the manner of the French tone. The rest goe according to the tenure of the precedent rules, as *caught*, *taught*, &c. And thus terminates very many of our Participles in the Preter tense.

There are (and those diligent Inquisitours in the English tongue) who would inhanse our number of Dipthongs to one and thirty, by the severall connexions of *W* and *Y* with the other Vowels, as if they were alwayes Vowels. But I have rejected them for these reasons: First, *Y* before any other Vowel alwayes degenerates into a Consonant (as will by proving it plainly appeare;) and combined in the same syllable after any other Vowell, it hath the same force in pronunciation with *I*, or in the end of a word with *ie*, which is all one in effect, and therefore frivolous to put them as different Dipthongs.

W hath by custome so farre prevailed, as to claime the title

title of a Vowell in *perswade*, because it is to us transferred from the Latin Verb *persuadeo*, and so written with a *W* for difference sake; but in Proper names, and most other words taken from the Latin, we usually keep *u* in its owne place, as in *suetonius*, which we write *Sueton*; *Suevia*, *Sueveland*, &c. In words originally English, *w*, preceding any other Vowell, is improperly said to make a Dipthong, having there onely the force of a Consonant, and not a Vowell; as in *wary*, *wet*, *with*, *work*, *weary*, *swear*, *swagger*, *sweet*, &c. but may be combined after any of these three Vowels, *A*, *E*, or *O*. But then is it more properly termed a Triphthong then Dipthong, (as its Character and denomination implies:) whereupon I thought good to insert it among the Triphthongs, where you may further see the difference between *u* single, and *u* double. Notwithstanding, I acknowledge it altogether irregular, and peculiar onely to us and our Competitors, and thereupon hard to be reduced to any certaine rule. Wherefore concerning this, being a thing not much materiall, let every man take his owne opinion, if he can induce better motives.

Of the Triphthongs.

A Triphthong is when three single Vowels are together comprehended under one accent, or in the same syllable combined, as a Dipthong is when two are so comprehended or combined.

These

These Triphthongs be in number ten, viz.

1	eau	<i>Beauty, Beaumont.</i>	These two Triphthongs we have immediately from the French, and therefore ought not to alter their pronunciation, notwithstanding we usually found the former with omission of <i>u</i> , as it were onely <i>eu</i> ; the other we generally pronounce like <i>u</i> single, as <i>la</i> , &c.
2	ieu	<i>Lieu, adieu, and one ending in w, that is, view.</i>	
3	uai	<i>Quaile, quaint, acquaint.</i>	These four alwaies follow <i>Q</i> , and have their pronunciation entire and proper to themselves. Notwithstanding, I remember no other words in our English Tongue wherein we make use of them, more then those recited and their compounds.
4	uee	<i>Queen.</i>	
5	uea	as in <i>Queane, queasie, squeake.</i>	
6	uie	<i>Squeeze.</i>	
7	uoi	<i>Quoit, quoisfe.</i>	This Triphthong follows the rules of the four precedent, onely the pronunciation alters in this, that <i>u</i> sounds no more but <i>i</i> , or <i>e</i> , after the manner of the Latin word <i>Quai</i> ; as <i>quoit</i> , <i>quaisfe</i> , &c.
8	aw	<i>Law, band, daw.</i>	These three differ in this from the Dipthongs <i>au</i> , <i>eu</i> , <i>ou</i> , partly in respect of their use, partly of their pronunciation: Their pronunciation, in that <i>aw</i> hath a more full and broad sound than <i>au</i> which follows the Latin, from whence we tooke it: neither hath it exactly the sound of either Dipthong or Triphthong, as it were losing <i>w</i> , and retaining a full and broad, as the French pronounce it.
9	ew	<i>Dew, new, stewes.</i>	
10	ow	<i>Now, know, how.</i>	

These three differ in this from the Dipthongs *au*, *eu*, *ou*, partly in respect of their use, partly of their pronunciation: Their pronunciation, in that *aw* hath a more full and broad sound than *au* which follows the Latin, from whence we tooke it: neither hath it exactly the sound of either Dipthong or Triphthong, as it were losing *w*, and retaining a full and broad, as the French pronounce it.

Ew in these four words, *dew*, *few*, *sewer*, and *Ewe* (or female sheep) retains the pronunciation of the Latin Dipthong *Eu*. In all other words it beares onely the force of *u* single, as *new*, quasi *nu*. &c.

Ow, in these words, *now*, *how*, adverbs; *bow* the Verb, *Com*, *Sow*, substantives, and these, *browne*, *towne*, *clowne*, *downe*,

downe, gowne, renowne, vowell, towell, trowell, hath the same pronunciation with *Ou* the Dipthong. In all other words it alters in a more quick and aspirate sound, as in *know, low, trow, Bow* the substantive; *bestow, flow, grow*, Verbs, &c. What concerns their use, you may here take notice, that when any word is to terminate or end in *Au*, *Eu*, or *Ou*, we write it with *u* double: in the two first alwayes, in the last generally, except in these two words, *thou, you*, Pronounes; and such as have *Gh* after; as *plough, through, tough, bough, rough*, and *cough*, which sounds *quasi coffe*, &c. and *youth*, *quasi yuth*. The rest you have enough in the Dipthongs.

This therefore shall suffice for the Vowels single and combined. Now proceed we to Consonants.

Of the Consonants.

A Consonant is a letter of it selfe not apt to be pronounced without the helpe of some Vowell; or, which hath not power in its own nature or being to make a syllable, or any articulate sound; as the Etymologie of the word it selfe implies: as, *consonans quasi simul sonans*. *Calepine* hath it thus, *Consonantes sunt dictæ, quia cum Vocalibus sonant, non autem per se*.

And these be specifically divided into Mute; and Semi-vowels; names, who rightly understands, shall need no further definition of them. For a Mute is that which the Latins call *Muta, quasi Litera muta*; and is as significant in our English Tongue, that is, mute or dumb; because in it selfe it hath no faculty of pronunciation at all, without some pittance of a Vowell.

Of these there be in number eight. to wit, *B, C, D, G, K, P, Q, T*, which in their pronunciation, beginning in them-

themselves, are forced to borrow of the Vowell *E* to help them out; as *Be, Ce*, &c. excepting onely *K*, which ends in *A*, and *Q* in *u*.

A Semi-vowell taketh its denomination, as having in it selfe halfe the power or vigour of a Vowell: and these be likewise eight, viz. *F, L, M, N, R, S, X, Z*; all which begin their sound with *E*, and end in themselves; (notwithstanding so many *Infantuli* produce *R, quasi Ar*) where you may observe the difference betweene a Mute and a Semi-vowell, in that the former begins its pronunciation (*à quo*) in it selfe, and terminates in a Vowell (*ad quem*;) the latter begins with a Vowell, and ends in it selfe, and thereupon is said to be endued in its nature or essence with a further faculty. Though *F* (*I know*) is strongly among the Latin Grammarians disputed, and by *Priscian* convinced for a Mute; yet neither his authority, nor the reasons quoted by his diligent Inquisitour Master *Deanes*, be of efficacy sufficient (at least since they hold not good in our English Tongue) to lett us from ranking him in the forefront of our Semi-vowels, and by that meanes to adde one to the number of the Latin: wherein let *Scaliger* speake, and end the controversie.

The discission of them into Liquids, &c. is too nice a distinction for us to deale with. For if from the coasts of Italy any seed thereof was transplanted into our English Tongue, it was onely to grow in some Ladies mouth.

H and *w* are irregular, and have their particular powers; which shall be further exemplified in their places. The force of these Consonants will appeare in the Syllables mixt: Their denominations you have in the Alphabet; onely here we have thought good to introduce a word or two concerning these foure, viz. *H, w, x, z*.

H (which *Scaliger, Alvarus*, and most Latin Grammarians

marians call *Ha*) we for the most part, as well in what concerns our owne Tongue, as the Latin, pronounce it as a single letter, like *Ach*, or *Hach*, taken after the Spanish pronunciation; who indeed come neereſt us of any Nation in Europe, concerning the use and pronunciation of this Letter: but to the French it is very difficult to produce, especially as we doe. The Latins onely give it the Character, but not the force of a Letter, and from the Greekes (who onely make it a note of aspiration, excluding it their Alphabet) produce sufficient reasons for it. But we cannot doe so; for without it our Tongue is altogether imperfect: Whereupon with us it hath the prerogative of being ranked and esteemed as a Letter.

For the use, it is often proposed for difference sake (as hath beene well observed in the Latin) for instance these two, *All*, and *Hall*, &c.

It may precede or be set before any of the Vowels, but no Consonant, except *N* in *John* (which is meerely a contraction of the Latin word *Johannes*) or where it is inserted in the middle betweene two Consonants, as in *Christ*, &c. But is apt to succeed in the same syllable any of these six Consonants, *C, P, T, R, S, G*, as in *Charity, Philip, Theorie, Rhetorique, Shame, Ghost*. The placing it after the first three we learned of the Greekes, notwithstanding (especially after *T*) wee use it in many words meerely English. After *R*, of the Hebrewes and Arabians, as in *Admorra, Rhafis*. After *S* and *G* we have chiefly peculiar to our selves.

W and *Z* differ from the other Consonants, in that they require more then one element or syllable in their denominations, or pronunciation as single letters. The one we derive from the Greeke Letter *Zeta*, whose force it retains: the other few Nations besides our owne are acquainted

acquainted with, especially to make the use we doe of it.

Further, *X* and *Z* are said to be a combination of two Consonants, and therefore are not termed single, but double Consonants, as implying the force of two: For example, we call *X* quasi *Ecs*, or (as some would have it) *Ics*; and *Z* (which the Latins call *Eds*) we term *Ezard*, or *Edsard*, and beares the force of *Ds*: as may be demonstrated in the Comick oath *Zounds*, which they call *Dsounds*, &c.

To these we may well adde our Consonant *w*, as composed of two *v* Consonants contract.

And this shall suffice for Consonants *in specie*. Wherefore we will immediately proceed to treat of Letters as they be parts of a word, or produce syllables; where the particular force of the Consonants will further appeare.

Of Syllables.

From the conjunction or combination of Letters are generally deduced Syllables, to wit, when one or more Consonants stand united with a Vowell, or Vowels, under one accent, which we call Syllables mixt, that is, composed of Vowell and Consonant.

Scaliger therefore hath defined a Syllable, An Element under one accent; that is, what can be pronounced at once. *Priscian* hath it more plainly, *Comprehensio litterarum, &c.* A comprehension of Letters, falling under one accent, and produced by one motion of breathing. But this was rejected among some Grammarians, as imperfect, in respect of some Syllables consisting but of one Letter, which are here excluded. Whereupon Master *Deants* hath framed this definition of it, A Syllable is a littrell or articulate voice of an individuall sound: For

every Syllable must fall under one and the same accent. So that Master *Coot* was not well advised to make *able*, *acre*, and the like, to be but one Syllable, as shall be further demonstrated in its proper place. For what appertains to the derivation of the word Syllable, the Latins call it *Syllaba*, from the Greeke word συλλαβή, à συλλαβάνω, quod est, *Comprehendo*: So that *Syllaba*, in respect of the generality or latitude of the terme, may be taken for any comprehension or connexion in generall; but according to the strict acception, as it is here taken by Grammarians, you have sufficiently heard the description of it.

The division of Syllables.

Syllables therefore are generally divided into Monophthongs, Diphthongs, and Triphthongs; the two latter whereof we have already for our purpose sufficiently discussed.

A Monophthong is, when a syllable is composed of one Vowell, whether alone by it self, as in Monograms, or joynd with one or more Consonants, and that either making a whole word, or standing but for a part.

Where you may note this difference between the Latin and English Tongues: for the Latin hath alwaies so many Syllables as Vowels or Diphthongs; which holds not so generally in the English, as shall hereafter be further exemplified. Wherefore our next step shall be to treat of Syllables mixt, as they be integral parts of a word.

Of Syllables mixt.

By Syllables mixt, I understand such as be promiscuously composed of Vowell and Consonant; to wit, when the whole Syllable is principally guided by the force

force of one Vowell, whether joynd with one or more Consonants. Whereby I would distinguish them from Diphthongs, Triphthongs, and Monograms, one of the Individuals of a Monophthong, and not exclude *E* finall, and *E* in *Es* plurall, &c. which hath its use, though little force, as will anon appeare.

These, confusedly taken in their large sense, be in a manner infinite, by reason of the great variety of words incident to every Tongue or Language: but methodically resolved in a stricter measure, certaine Principles or generall heads (as we vulgarly term them) will occur out of these Syllables, whereon all words, consisting of perfect Syllables, immediately depend, as all Syllables have their immediate dependance on the Letters.

These therefore are they, which by due *examen* of the Letters, we have endeavoured to reduce to some certaine method, and put *ob oculos*; together with their severall rules or illustrations upon them, no lesse conducing to Orthography then Orthoepeie.

From the connexion of Vowels and Consonants, proceed these syllables which here follow, with their illustrations.

Crab, web, rib, rob, rub.

ab, eb, ib, ob, ub

Babe, glbe, bibe globe.

abe, ebe, ibe,

Here observe as a generall rule, that *E* in the end of a word or syllable, thus following a single Consonant, after a Vowell in the same syllable, is never pronounced, but only serves to make the precedent Vowell long; as in **Babe, globe, bibe, robe.**

These be chiefly used in Synæresis, or contractions, as, **ab'd, eb'd, ib'd, crab'd for crabbe'd**; and in Participles of the preter tense, as **ab'd, rib'd, rob'd, rub'd.**

abs, ebs, &c. **Bs**, thus may follow all the Vowels, and is usually written with **bbs**, as in **crabs**, or **crabbes**; **ribs**, **ribbes**, &c. But I approve the succinctest way, especially where it beares the same force.

abt, ebt. **B** before **t** is seldome sounded; as **Debt**, **doubt**, quasi **Det**, **dout**.

ac, ec, ic, oc, &c. **C**, is the same with **k**, and indeed useth in writing to goe alwaies attended with **k**, or **ke**; as **crac** we write **cracke**; **brec**, **brecke**; **roc**, **rocke**; &c. whether for emphasis, or what reasons I know not, but I with custome were so confined to Classicall rule, as we might leave this apostemating our Tongue with unnecessary tumours.

ace, &c. **A** Long, **C** not pronounced, according to the first rule. **C** in sacrifice sounds **Z**.

ach. **Ch**, thus combined in the end of a syllable, in all Hebrew and Greeke words sounds **k**, as in **Masick**, **Cunuch**, &c. but in words meerely English, or what we borrow from the Spaniards, we retain their pronunciation, as in **much**, &c. **Drachme**, quasi **Drum**, and oft so written.

ack, &c. **Ck** (as I said before) is no more but **c** or **k** single; as **ac**, **ak**, or **ack** in pronunciation are but all one. Notwithstanding we may produce this difference, that in the end of a word, the Vowel being short, **ck** is written for **k**.

act, &c. This combination is often used in Participles of the preter tense, and among Poets many times serves as an abbreviation of **ked**, especially with the interposition of **k**; as **backt**, quasi **backed** **slackt**, **slackt**, or **slacked**, &c. but then ought it to be marked with a semi-circle decreffant; where note, that in these three, **verdict**, **victuals**, **hospiteler**, &c. sounds but **t**.

ad, &c. **Had**, **red** **hid**, **rod**, **mud**.

adde. The same in pronunciation with **ad**: For a Vowel before any Consonant doubled (as in this example) is alwaies short,

short, and the pronunciation endeth at the first Consonant. But I remember no word wherein **d** is exacted double in the same syllable, but **adde** the Verb, comming of **addo**, to distinguish it from the Latin Preposition **ad**.

And for **C** in this nature, take here an addition to the first generall rule, That **C** in the end of any English word is never, or very rarely, pronounced, except in Monosyllables where there is no other Vowel; as in **the** the Article, **me**, **be**, where it is sometime single, sometime double; and **thee** Pronoun, **wee**, **shee**, **see**, where it is alwaies double: or in proper names or words derived of some other Language, as in **fesse**, **conge**, which we have from the French; **Penelope**, **Epitome**, &c. which immediately from the Greeke.

Lade, **mede**, or **mead**, **hyde**, **rode** the Verb, **rude**. **adc.**

A long, **C** not sounded. Here likewise take another **ades.** generall rule; for **C** in **CS**, in all Substantives plurall, is never sounded, except where one of these Consonants precedes, to wit, **c**, **f**, **r**, **z**, or **g**, (like the Consonant **j**;) or one of these combinations, **ch**, or **sh**: nor in the third person singular of Verbs of the Present tense in the Indicative mood, as in **moves**, **knowes**, **saies**, &c. which we pronounce for the most part quasi **scz**.

hads, **beds**, **rids** the Verb, **gods**, **studs**. **ads.**

This combination is chiefly used in contractions of **adst.** Verbs, and that especially among Poets; as **hadst**, or **haddest**; **bidst**, or **biddest**.

f, in the end of a word, especially where the Vowel going before is short, we usuall double in writing, and put **C** last of all, though needlesse either of both; as **scot**, **wee** write **scotte**, &c.

A long, **e** not sounded, as before in **safe**, **wife**; the rest **afe**. with Diphthongs, as **hyese**, **loafe**. **Staffe** is written with **f** double,

double, but pronounced single, *quasi* *staf*.

afeg. Here take notice, that such Substantives as in the singular number end in *f*, with any of the Vowels aforegoing, in the plurall number they change this *f* into *h*; as *life*, *libes*; *wife*, *wibes*; *loafe*, *loabes*; &c.

aft. The Vowell is alwaies short afore *ft*.

ag. *Bag, beg, big, bog, bug.*

age. *E* after *g*, in the same Syllable, at the end of any word, makes *g* to be sounded like *j* Consonant: Wherefore it is against Orthography to write *e* in the end of a word after *g*, where *g* is to retain its proper sound.

agh. *G* before *h* in the end of a syllable is not sounded; but this combination we seldome use but in the word *fighes*, where *i* precedes, and is pronounced *quasi* *sithes*, with an aspiration, *i* long.

aght. This is seldome used after any Vowell but *i*, as in *sight*, *night*, *might*, *right*, and where *g* is not at all pronounced.

agn. This some have put as a true combination of a Syllable, by reason of these words, *benigne*, *condigne*, *oppugne*; &c. but the same reasons I bring against *M. Cool* in *l* and *r*, shall hold in this. And first, none of these syllables are or ought to be written without *e*, for then are they defective, and against Orthography. Secondly, any of these Consonants combined with *l*, *n*, or *r*, may begin a Syllable but not end it; for no Liquid can follow another Consonant in the end of a Syllable; for then should it be no longer a Liquid, when all the force is drowned in another. Thirdly, *e* never is or ought to be inserted but for some use: Now because *e* final in our Tongue is of so little effect or estimation, any of these Liquids being in the highest nature of a Semi-vowell, may justly claime as much faculty in the producing of a Syllable, whereby (the one not giving to the other, but as equall competitors) they make

make the Syllable imperfect, by reason neither the one nor the other have the full force, and therefore not properly said to be a perfect Vowell: whereupon I grant these kind of Syllables imperfect (as indeed imperfections incident to our Tongue among some other which onely time and industry can amend) but yet distinct; which I prove in that they thus combined, exact more then one motion of respiration or breathing, which is proper to a Syllable, as appears by the severall essentiall definitions thereof. And for the manner of dividing them in spelling, by the same authority the Latin Grammarians command *scripsi* to be spelled *scri-psi*, by the same will I admonish the spelling of any those words occurring in that nature; for example *fake*, *condigne* thus, *con-di-gne*, so notable: *no-ta-ble*; *mau-gre*, &c. Also the like for plurals of Substantives occurring in this kind, as *fi-dles*, *a-creg*, which sounds like *ahers*; and very many the like, specially produced by *l* & *r*.

These we never use but as Interjections when we mark *ah*, *oh*, them with an exclamation point, and that onely after these two Vowels; as *ah!* *oh!*.

As I said in the single Consonants) never precedes a *ah* Consonant but in *John*, where it hath no force of a letter.

A long *e* not sounded, make, *leake*, *strike*, *broke*, *Luke*. *ake*.

These I discussed sufficiently in *C*, whither I refer you, *ack*, *ack*, not loving reduplications. *ack'd*, *ack't*

A short and proper, as in *allude*; but when *D* or *t* follow, it sounds like our Triphthong *aw*, or the French *a*, as in *Alderman*, *malt*, &c. any of the other Vowels preceding are alwaies proper and invariable.

Dale, *beale*, *stle*, *stole*, *mule*: *D*, in the Verb *stole*, *ak*. short, in the Substantive *stole*, of *stola*, long.

A before *ll*, in the word *all*, ought to be pronounced *all*. full and broad, after the manner of the French pronunciation of their *a*, or our *aw* Triphthong. As likewise in all the derivatives,

derivatives, or words compounded of all; as also, altogether, already, &c. and wheresoever all is final. Where note, that when l is to terminate any word, we usually write it double for the fuller sound sake. *Q* before ll in roll, sounds ou diphthong, *quasi* roule, aspirate.

ald. Scald, feld, fild, fold, guld. *A* before ld sounds alwaies as in all; and o like oto, as in old. And t long in divers Monosyllables, &c. *vide post*, alth.

alch. This alwaies followes the Spanish pronunciation, as in belch, and is seldome used with any other Vowell but e, or i, as welch, filch.

alge. This combination we seldome use in words meerly our owne, unlesse in divulge, and that we derive from the Latin Verb *divulgo*, &c. *G* sounds j Consonant.

alf. Half, pelf, self, wulf, which some write wolfe, indifferent with e or without. This combination is seldome used with o, but in proper names and borrowed words; and then what seemes to be f, is generally written ph, as in Butolph, &c. Half and calf some pronounce with omission of l, as they were haufe, caufe, (pronounced like the word fault) which I approve not, unlesse in the latter to make distinction betweene *tibia* the calfe of a mans leg, and *Bovilla* a calfe or a veale.

alk. walke, welkin, milke, folke, bulke.

alm. Calme, whelme, film, Colmes (a proper name) culme a word obsolete, or out of use.

aln. fal'n, stol'n.

alp. Scalp, whelp, culp, a word obsolete.

alle. false, esse, pulle.

alth. This is little used in any of the Vowels.

alt. Cralt, belt, milt, bolt, insult.

alth. Balthazar, healt, alth. *Th* a sharp and brisk aire.

Here note that al before d, (as I said before) k, l, m, n, p, t, and t, sounds as in all; and in alf, alk, alm, alp, the l, in pronunciation,

pronunciation, often omitted, as in calf, walk, calm, scalp, and after au in fault: Which yet is more materiall in their Orthography then Orthoepeie; which is in a manner indifferent, & equal in the ballance of custome. The Vowels, wherewith these combinations be chiefly used, I have expressed in exemplary words: In all other whereto they be combined, these Syllables are alwaies proper; onely o in olt sounds oto, as in colt *quasi* cotolt; and in olm l is omitted, as Colmes, *quasi* Comes, and so Colman, as Coman.

Al'n and *ol'm* be chiefly used among Poets, and that *per Apocopen*, and therefore ought to be signed in writing with the badge of an abbreviation, as in fall'n *quasi* fallen, contract: stol'n, the Preterperfect Participle of the Verb steal, and stoll'n or stwell'd, which is all one. But this combination I remember not used with any Vowel but a or o, as by the words inserted appeares.

I in *ild* in many Monosyllables is long, as in mild, child, wild, pil'd, til'd, sil'd, stil'd, whil'd, exil'd, bequill'd, reconcil'd, &c. where note that in all contractions in this sort the Vowell foregoing is usually long.

Salbe, helbe, shelbe, delbe, silber, involbe. *E* in the end of a word after u, makes h a Consonant, it selfe not sounded: and this is likewise to be observed in many words plurall, as I said before, as also in some Verbs, &c. as salbes, selbes, involbes. Salbe some call sate, a full and broad.

A in the Verb am is short, in Cambrick, Cambridge, am. long. Cham, Sem, swim, from, crum.

A long as before, blame, dreame, crime, tome, fume. *O* ame. in some pronounced like u, *quasi* sum; came and come the Verbs, *quasi* cam, cum, &c.

This is all one with am single, though many times unnecessary written with m double, as Nam, or flamme, hem, or hennu; him alwaies is single, the rest commendable so too.

B after m in the same Syllable is never sounded, as lamb, amb.

quasi lam; kemb (which some call *kome*) *quasi keme; combe*
quasi come, or measure of corne; *thimb quasi clime*, i long;
thumb, quasi thum, u short, so *dumb*, &c.

am. This we seldome use in one Syllable, unlesse in *Hymne*
 and its compounds, Greeke words, where *n* is omitted, and
 sounds *quasi Hym*.

amp. *Lamp, tempt, glimpse, pomp, thump*. All Verbs end-
 ing in *mp* have their Preter-participle in *t*, as *damp, damp't*,
exempt (which we take immediately from the Supine of the
 Latine Verb, not having it in English) &c. *S* after *emp* in
Temple is *z*, *p* not sounded.

an. *Can, hen, pin, son*, (or *sonne*, which we pronounce *quasi*
sun) *tun*, &c.

A before *n* in *ancient, anger, ant*, and all words where *g*
 after *n* sounds *j* Consonant, is pronounced full and broad, as
 in *danger, change, frange*, &c. in the rest short.

anne. This is needlesse double with any of the Vowels in any
 word except the word *Anne* (which the Latines call *Anna*)
 the proper name of a woman; notwithstanding it be usually
 doubled in *sonne* and *beginne*.

ane. *Bane, beane, seene, szine, tone, tune*.

ance. *A* before *n* in this combination is alwaies long and full in
 Monosyllables and Dissyllables, as *france, chance, glance*,
inhance, &c. But in Trissyllables short, as in *countenance*,
utterance, &c. In all the other Vowels this combination is
 short, as in *hence, since, sence, dunce*.

anch. *Lanch, bench, pinch, bunch*: *ch* proper, except in *finch*,
 which sounds *quasi sink*.

anth. Seldom in any English word thus combined in one syllable

ank. *Dzank, dzink, dzunk*: seldome used with *e* or *o*.

and. *Hand, lend, wind, pond tunn'd*, the Participle of the Verb
tun, for *tun'd* of *tune* hath *u* long. *I* in *ind* finall is long in
 all or most words, except in the Preter-participles of Verbs
 ending in *in*, contracted *per Apocopen*; as *pinn'd* (which is
 written

written with *n* double to distinguish it from *pin'd*, of the Verb
pine) which comes of *pin*; *thin'd* of the Verb *thin* &c. and
 in these words, *hinder, cinder*, and *linder*, or rather *tinder*.

Hang, wing, long, lung, g proper.

Range, revenge, singe (or *burne*) *sponge*, which we pro-
 nounce *sponge*: *G* is in effect *j* Consonant by reason of *e*
 which is not sounded.

This combination we seldome use but in *length & strength*

Canst, den't, (a terme known to Mariners) this is seldome
 used in other words then the two recited, whose Vowels be
 short, unlesse in the second person singular present Indicative
 of Verbs ending in *n*, and that by way of *Apocope*, as *thou be-
 giun'st*, for *beginnest*, &c. But in lieu hereof we have many
 Preter-participles ending in *d*, which beare the same force in
 pronunciation, as *chaned, sene'd, mine'd*, &c.

Crab, sheep, whip, stop, up, sup.

Escape, weepe, tripe, trope, scoope, for *scoope*.

The same that *ap*, therefore needlesse doubled.

Trappes, whippes, &c. which would doe better single,
 but only to please our phantasie in dreaming upon a word.

The same that *af* in pronunciation. For *ph* look in *pha*.

Snap, swept, skipt, under-propt, supt. This is used in
 Preter-participles, which sometime promiscuously interchange
d and *t*, as *sup'd*, or *supt*.

This we use onely with *i*, and that in certain words derived
 from the Latin, which should properly be only such as end in
quins, as *oblique*, of *obliquus*, and not such as terminate in *cus*;
 wherefore they doe ill that write *Catholicke, Rhetorick; Ca-
 tholique, Rhetorique*, &c. notwithstanding I know it is usu-
 all among many Schollers. But this will be better proved in
 our Etymologicall part.

Far, Lucifer, fir, for, spur.

A long, except in *are* the Verb, as they *are*, &c. which
 sounds only at short: *spare, scare, fire, doze, lure*.

Starre,

arre. Scarre, deterre, erre, abhorre, erre. Here *rr* beares an Emphasis, and therefore we write it double.

arce. Scarce, fierce, force, nurse. *C* sounds *s* by reason of *e*; *a* in scarce long.

arch. March, search, birch, lurch, *ch* as in much, these excepted, Monarch, Tetrarch, Patriarch, Arch-angel, &c. being such as we derive from the Greeke and Hebrew.

ard. Hard, heard, err'd, bit'd, afford, furr'd. *A* in ward hath a full sound. *Er* is the same in pronunciation with *ir*, as appears. All Preter-participles of Verbs ending in *ire*, contracted, have *i* long, as sit'd, mir'd, of the Verbs *sire*, *mirre*, &c. as also Participials terminating in *ired*, as admir'd for admired. *D* long except where *r* is doubled: wherefore we must write abhor'd with *r* double, because abhorre, the Verb, hath it so; and stor'd with *r* single, because it is so in store, &c. In like manner *u* where *r* is doubled hath a flat or dull sound and short, where the pronunciation of the Syllable sticks chiefly in *r*, as in demurr'd, which, together with the Verb from whence it is derived, ought to be written with *r* double, to distinguish it from the adjective *demure*, where *u* is long, and hath its proper sound: which likewise generally holds in all Participles and Participials ending in *ur'd* contract, where *r* is single.

arb. This is only used in these, garb, hearb, disturb.

arfe. Sharfe, skurfe: *a* is full and broad, as in wharf, dwarf, *u* short.

arg. This we use little but in such words as we take from the Saxons, as the names of certaine Townes or Villages, which end in *ergh*, or *urgh*, as Whinbergh, Orburgh, now written Whinborough, Orborough. The like use we make in some derived from the Dutch, as in Hamburg, &c.

arge. Large, searge, forge, urge: *G* sounds *j* Consonant, because of *e* succeeding. Which, for this reason, we ought not in writing to omit, where it serves for a difference in pronunciation. *A* in this combination is short, *o* long.

Darke,

Darke, yerke, forke, Turke, lurke. *C* finall here makes *arke*. no difference, and therefore indifferently inserted.

Snarle, Earle, girle, Spozle, the name of a Village; arle, curle, or crispe. *A* hath a full sound, *o* long.

Warne, terme, firme, boyme, murmur: *a* in warne, arm, swarne, full and broad, *o* in woyme sounds *n*.

Warne, herne, birne, (or corner) which is rather hurne, arn, bozne, burne. *A* in warne full, in the rest more acute, as in barne. All the other Vowels short.

Sharp, chirp, Thorp. *A* like *a* in warp, the rest as in carp arp.

Sparle (of *spar sum* the supin, to sprinkle) insperle, hearle, arle. woyle, indoyle, purle. *S* proper in all: the Vowels short: *o* in woyle quasi *u*, *u* in purle full.

Barres, erres, firres, abhorres, burres. Here *r* ought arres. to be doubled for the same reason as in erre, *e* not sounded for reasons prescribed. The Vowels short; *a* sharp in all but warres, where it is somewhat broader.

Marsh, or marish (of the Latin word *mare*) indeed moozish, arsh. as it may truly be called: *a* sharp. In any other we little use it.

Smart, pert, or saucy, dirt, fort, hurt. *A* in quart, wart, thwart, thwart, sounds *aw*; in the rest as in the word art: art. *e* in pert like *ea*, or the Latin *e*; *o* in fort, sport, long; in the rest short: *u* flat as in ur.

Startch. But in this and all the rest, if there be any, *t* is artch. needlesse, since *rch* is as much in pronunciation as artch, except the exceptions mentioned before.

Wath, wreath, tith, broath, both, Ruth, sitteth. *Th* in ath, hath, wreath, lath, bath, swoath, substantives, hath a brisk and its proper sound, in the rest after a flat & more dull, as in scath, swath, tath, bath, Verbs, &c. where *a* is long. After *e* it is alwaies proper, and most usually happens in third persons singular of the Indicative mood, as in moveth, biteth, &c. after *ea* in death, breath, the substantive, bleath, heath, proper: in wreath, sheath, bequeath, breath the Verb, flat: after *i* in with,

with, *stith*, *smith*, proper; in *tith*, *blith*, *sith*, dull and flat, *i* long: after *o* and *u* for the most part proper, and hath ever *u* long, and *o* onely in both. In a word, *h* after *t* in general produceth a kind of lisping sound as we call it.

arth. *Earth*, *earth*, *mirth*, *foth*, *worth*, which we sound *quasi* *worth*. *Foth* the proper name we call *foyd*, *o* long: in the other *foth*, indifferent.

arve. *Swarbe*, *terve*, *nerve*, which we sound *nirbe*: *i*, *o*, and *u*, in this combination I remember not. *ʒ* full.

ar. This we make no use of in our Tongue, but in lieuthereof *ks*, as in *larks*, &c.

as. *was*, *is*, *us*: *S* when it is single, after *a* and *i*, sounds *z*, as in these Monosyllables, *as*, *was*, *is*, *his*, and in *Osee*, *Elisabeth*, *gossing* (to distinguish it from *Gossing* the proper name) *husband*, *these*, *those*, in *is* or *ose* final, or wheresoever *s* concludes as the last syllable of any word; & in these verbs, *mis*, *use*, *refuse*. Wherefore in words wherein it claims its proper pronunciation we write it with *ss*, sometime with *e*, sometime without; as in *pass*, or *passé*, which is most usuall in printing.

alc. *Purchase*, *please*, *advertise*, *expose*, *vse*: *s*, as before, by reason *ce* after any of the Vowels usurps the sound that properly belongs to *s*. Wherefore we must write *face*, and not *fasc*; *disgrace*, and not *disgrafe*; *peace*, and not *peafe*, which is a kind of corne; *bise*, not *bise*; and *advise* when a substantive, *advise* when a verb; *truce*, not *truse*, &c. only *cease* holds its own, the better to distinguish it from the verb *seize*, which signifies to set upon. *Muse* and *use* substantives have *s* proper, to distinguish them from their verbs. As also *chase* the verb, to drive away: the substantive *Chace*, or *Forrest*, is written with *c*.

al d. *Chaf* *d*, *eaf* *d*, *advis* *d*, *reposit* *d*, *confus* *d*: these be all Preter-participles contracted *per Apocopen*: the *s* as before.

af. *Pass*, *presse*, *pisse*, *molle*, *trusse*. *S* is proper, and hath an acute sound. The pronunciation ceaseth in the first *s*, but ought to be written double, as you see for the reason exhibited in *as*.

Crash,

Crash, *clash*, *fish*, *busk*. *H* after *S* in the end of a syllable, participates a *Sibilus* (as the Latines call it) or a kinde of hissing sound: *A* in *wash* full, in the rest all the vowels usually short. *O* in this combination is seldome used, unlesse in proper names.

Wask, *desk*, *frisk* (or *skip*) *busk*, *mosch*, which we call *musk*. *E* finall makes here no difference, the vowels short, *S* acute, *K* proper.

Though we use this combination in *spasme*, which comes of the Greeke word *σπασμός*, *Dunesme*, *Baptisme*, *Chrysm*; to wit Greeke words, and proper names, yet is it improperly taken as a single syllable. The reasons you have heard already in *agn*. Wherefore they may be said to do well, who, making but two syllables of *Baptisme*, pronounce it with omission of *s*, *quasi* *Baptim*. And thereupon (I believe it came) that some call *Chrysm*, *Cream*. Their division in spelling ought not to be betweene *s* and *m*, but *i*, and *s*: as, *Bap-ti-sm*, *Chry-sm*, *Spa-sm*; and not *Baptis-me*; where *e* hath the full force of a vowel. For then should there be in *Baptisme*, three perfect syllables distinct, which is not. For, (as I partly said before) when *e* finall followes any of the Liquids after another Consonant in the same syllable, the syllable thus combined is imperfect in its pronunciation, by reason it consists not of a perfect vowel.

Clasp, *hisp*, *crisp*, *s* proper, the vowels short.

Hast, *beast*, *best*, *whist*, *boast*, *Ghost*, *must*: *o* long; *a* indifferent; the rest short; *s* proper: onely in *Christ*, *i* is long.

Cat, *net*, *knot*, *gut*. The vowels short.

Debate, *seate*, *wyte*, *wote*, *sute*, or dependance in Law; for *suit*, or garment, is written *suite*,

G

the

ash.

ask.

asme.

asp.

ast.

at.

ate.

the like difference is betweene *Brute*, and *bruit*, or beast. The vowels long, because of *E* finall.

ates, *Mates, meetes, mites, motes, mutes.* *E* in *es* not sounded: the precedent vowels long. This is chiefly in Substantives plurall, and third Persons singular of Verbs, as I have often insisted upon.

atch, *Match, stretch, pitch, botch, butcher;* Custome hath prevailed in our Tongue, to insert *T* in many words before *ch*, though the sound be in a manner all one; but if there be any reason, it is for a kinde of Emphasis, or to put a little force to the syllable. But *which* (the pronoun) *rich, stich* (or paine of the side,) all proper names ending in *ich, much, such, &c.* be never written with *T*, most of the other are *ch* proper, the vowels short.

ats, *Sprats, frets, pits, pots, puts.* The vowels short, the rest proper, used in Verbs singular, Substantives plurall.

ave, *Mabe, leabe, wibe* (the Verb) *grobe*, * there is none, *A* alwayes long. *Ea* in lieu of *E*, *I* in *give, live, fwe* (or *teme*) and all praterperfect tenses of Verbs ending in *ive*, as *rive* of *rive*, *strive* or *strove* of *strive*, is ever short; in the rest long, as in *thrive*. *O* in *Love, move*, and *glove*, sounds *V*. Where note, that *E* after *V* in the same syllable alwayes makes *V* a consonant. And therefore concerning Orthography in writing, it must not at any rate be left out, where it ought to be inserted, that is, where *V* degenerates into a Consonant. For otherwise *U*, standing still in the nature of a Vowell, makes a Diphthong, where there should be none, and so alters both sense and pronunciation.

aves, *Saves, gibes, groves, globes.* *E* not sounded.
V, a

V a Conlonant, the precedent vowels long, except the exceptions in *ave*.

ax, sex, fix, box. *V* in this combination none. **ax.** Here ought the writer to be very carefull, in that he writes not *ax* for *acks*, &c. and *e contra*. Wherefore he may know by the way, that we in our English Tongue make little use of this combination, unlesse in these words, *flax, tax, wax* (both verb and substantive) *relax* of *relaxo*; *sex, context, annex, index*; *fix, mix, fix, pix, Rix, Hix, box, intoxicate, Pox*, which are always written with *X*; and perhaps some few more, which I remember not now: besides borrowed words, and proper names, which no man can reduce to rule.

Amaze, gaze, blaze; frieze, snieze; size, assizes; gloze (which is better with *S*) **toze**, (a Verb among some vulgars) **buz, buzard.** *A* long, *E* none single, but in Diphthong. *I* long, *O* long, *V* short. This is seldome used at the end of a syllable in any other words of our owne. And thus much of syllables, where Vowels precede: Now will we examine what principall syllables occur, where Consonants go before (*a parte assumentis*) and Vowels follow (*a parte assumpti*.)

Of the Combination of Syllables (where Consonants precede) and what Consonants such combinations may assume.

B Before *A* may assume almost any of the other **ba.** Consonants, as appears by these words recited, viz: *bas, bath, bad, baffe, bag, bane, ball, Bambridge, bane, Baptist, bar, bassard, bat.*

With *E* theic, *beck, bed, beg, bell, been.* **Amber, be.**
best, better. *G 2* With

- bi. With *i*, bib, bid, big, bill, Cherubim, or bin,
bird, bit.
- bo. With *o*, bob, bod-kitt, bog, booke, boll, bone, boz,
row, boast, bottle, boy.
- bu. With *u*, as in bubble, buck, bud, buffe, buzzery,
bull, bump, bun, burr, bustard, but, buzard.
- bda. This some would have a Combination in Cam-
bden, but however *b* is not founded: neither truly can
it stand for a Combination in the English Tongue,
though in Latine and Greeke it is usuall.
- bla. Blabber, black, bladder, blame, blast.
- ble. Bled, blake, blemish, blend, blesse. For *ble* finall
expect further in rules of Orthographie, and Or-
thoepie.
- bli. Oblige, blinde, oblique, blisse.
- blo. Block, blossome, blot.
- blu. Blubber, bloud, bluffe, blunt, blurt, bluster, blatter
- bza. Biabble, bzad, brag, bzake, bzackish, bzall, Bzame,
bzamble, bzawne, bzat, bzawle.
- bze. Breck, bzed, bzead, bzest, bzew.
- bzi. Babe, bzick, bzide, bzidge, Bull, bzim, bzinke.
- bzo. Brock, bzoad, bzoke, bzooke, bzome, bzow.
- bzu. Buckle (a word the Peasant Shepheards know
well) bzuite.
- ca. *C* sounds like *k*, as in Cag, cake, call, came, can,
cap, car, cast, cat.
- ce. *C* before *e*, or *i*, sounds alwaies *f*, as in faced, cell,
center, certaine, in-cest.
- ci. Like *si*, as in homicide, cinder, cisterne, citterne.
- co. *C* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, sounds alwaies *k*, as in Cob, cod,
coffin, cog, cockle, cole, colt, come, conny, cop, cord,
cossine, cotten.
- cu. As in cub, cud, cusse, cull, cummin, cunning, cup,
cuere, custome, cut. *Ch*, in

- Ch* in *Cha*, and *Chra*, in all Hebrew words (except *Cha*.
Rachael, and *Cherubin*, which custome hath exempted) *Chra*. *zc*
and in such words as we take immediately from the
Greeke, sounds as it were *k*, sc. *Cha*, quasi *ka*, *Chra* qua-
si *kra*, or *cra*, as in these words, Alchymie, Anchorite,
Alchymist, Chaos, Character, Catechisme, Chy-
liact, Chymera, choler, Chyle, chymomancy, cicho-
zy, Echo, Enchiridion, mechanicall machination,
melancholy, Nicholas, Cham, Sepulcher. In
other words not taken from hence, *Ch* is pronounced
after the Spaniards, or our *much*, as in Chad, chaffe,
chalk, chant, chap, charge, chast, chat, chatw,
chalder.
- Check, chequer, cherry, chest, eschew.
- Chicken, chid, child, chill, chip, chit.
- Choake, chop.
- Chub, chuffe, chum, churne.
- Ch* must of necessity hold its pronunciation of
k, because *h* beares no force in it. Nor doe we
make any use of it, but in words taken from the
Greeke or Hebrew, and that onely with *i*, *o*, or *y*,
as in Chrismatory, Chrisme, Christ, Christian, Chri-
stopher, Chronicle, Chronography, Chronology, Chryso-
cola, Chrysostome.
- Hath crab, crack, Craddock, crafty, craggy, *Cra*.
crake, crall, or craule, cram, crane, craze.
- Massa-cred, crept, crest, crew. *cre*.
- Crime, cripple, Hypo-crite. *cri*.
- Croake, crome, crone, croope, crow. *cro*.
- Crud, crust, and whatsoever are contracted before
d, as accru'd, quasi crude. *cru*.
- Clab, clad, clam, clanke, clap, clasp, claw. *Cl*.

All the participles of the pretertense derived of substantives ending in *icle*, as *manicled*, but look further in Rules of Orthoepie for *cle* finall, &c.

cle.	Cleft, clew.
cli.	Clicker, clift, climb, in-cline, clip, clyster, Paraclete, or Paraclete.
clo.	Clock, clodder, cloake, close, clow.
clu.	Club, clusker, clutter.
Da.	Amina-dab, daggie, dally, dam, damne, Dan, dapple, dart, dastard, date.
de.	Debt, cit-ta-del, den, deep, desk, dew.
di.	Did, die, dig, dill, dim, din, dip, distich.
do.	Dock, dog, con-dole, con-done (of <i>condono</i>) dop, dost, dote, dow. Doile, or Boily.
du.	Double, dub, duck, Dudley, dug, dull, dumb, dun, durt, dust, conduit.
Dra.	Drab, draft, drag, drake, dram, drato.
dre.	Drad, whidred, dregs, chil-dren, dresse, dretto.
dri.	Drib, drift, dull, drink, drip.
dzo.	Drop, dross, drowlie.
dzu.	Drugs, drum, drunk.
Dwa.	Dwarfe, dwell.
fa.	Factour, fade, fag-got, fall, fambidge, fan, far, fast, fat, faith.
fe.	Fed, fell, fen, Luci-fer, fef-ter, fetter, fetto.
fi.	Fiction, fiddle, fife, fig, fill, fin-ble, fin, fire, fist, fit, fibe.
fo.	Fod-der, fog-gy, folke, foame, fond, fop, for, foster, foot, fox.
fu.	Fud-dle, fumble, full, fun-dament, furre, fust, sup.
fla.	Flaer, flag, flake, flail, flam, flannell, flap, flash, flat, flaw, flax.

fleece,

fleece, fled, fleg, fleck, flesh, flet, flew, for *fle* in *rife*, and where it ends any word, look in *E* finall.

Flick, (or <i>fluch</i> of Bacon)	flig, flight, fit, fir.	fi.
Flock float, flow, floud.		flo.
Flute fluster, flux.		flu.
Frail, frame, fray.		fra.
Freckle, Frederick, freak, friend, fret, freeze.		fre.
French.		

Fri, fry'd, freig, frise, fritter.	fri.
Frock, frog, from, front, frost, froto, froze.	fro.
Fruetifie, fruit, frump, frobone.	fru.
Gad, gaf, gag, gall, gam, gan, gap, gar, gash, gat.	Ga.

Gob, God, gof, goll, gom, gone, gor, gos, got, gotone.	go.
--	-----

Gug-gle, gull, gum, gun, Au-gur, gust, gut. *G* in *ga, go, gu*, is alwayes proper, as in the pronunciation of the words instanced appeares. But in *ge*, and *gi*, many times degenerates to *j* consonant, as in *gemle, ginger*: A perfect distinction whereof will be hard to reduce to any classically method, but some instances, or slight instructions, you shall have after the examen of their coherence with the other consonants.

Han-ged, estran-ged, gelly, geld, gem, gentry, sin-ger, dan-ger, ran-gest, sin-gest, get, gew-gaw, George.

Whereby you may see *Ge* before these foure consonants, *d, l, r, s*, hath a different or various sound. Before *m, n*, and the dipthong *Eo*, it alwayes sounds *j* consonant: before *t* and *m*, *g* alwayes proper: Before *s* likewise, where it produces a distinct syllable, *g* in *ge*, sounds *j* consonant in all words, except the second persons of such verbs as terminate in *g* proper, as *ring, ringest*.

ringest: wherefore the two words *guesse*, and *Ghest*, or *quest*, ought truly to be written with *ne* dipthong, like *guerdon*, which is expressed in the Table of Dipthongs. Before *d* also the difference may in the like nature be resolved, being most participles of the præter-tense; for those that are derived of such Verbs, as have their termination in *g* proper, retain in *ged* the force of *g*. But such as be derived from those Verbs, that must have *e* finally after *g*, seeming to terminate in *j* consonant, do in their participles exact the same pronunciation, as may be seen in these words, *range*, *ranged*, *string*, *stringed*. Before *L*, I remember it onely in the two words recited, whereof *gelly* sounds, *quasi jelly*, and is usually written so; and *geld* retains the force of *g* proper, from hence be many derivatives which keepe the same pronunciation.

Before *R*, in *Anger*, *begger*, *bugger*, *conger*, *finger*, *linger*, *hunger*, *meager*, *ager*, *monger*, *stagger*, *swagger*; and in substantives derived of Verbs terminating in *g* proper, as *ringer* of *ring*, &c. *g* retains its owne force in pronunciation. In all the rest it sounds *j* consonant, and in *danger*, *manger*, &c.

gi. **Giblet**, **Gibson** (a proper name;) **giddy**, **Gifford** (a proper name variously sounded, or rather two names written alike; whereof one sounds *quasi* *Jifford*, the other *g* proper;) **gig**, **gill** (of a fish;) **gill** of wine, *quasi jill*; **gim**, **gimblet**, **ginny**, **ginger**, **gip**, **lie**, **girdle**, **give**, **gives** of *give* the Verb, were *g* is proper: but *gives*, or *Pendants*, sound *quasi jives*.

G in *gi*, where it precedes *d*, *g*, *r*, and *v* consonant in *give*, and such words as be from thence derived, is alwayes proper; as also in *Gibson*, *Gifford* (one of the two names so written) *Gilford*, *gill* of a fish, *Gilman*, and

and severall proper names of this sort; *gimblet*, *begin*, *beginning*, *altogether*, *Ginny* (as it hath relation to the country) *gild*, *gilt*, or laid with gold, hath its pronunciation proper. Participles of the present tense ending in *ging*, have the same rule to distinguish their pronunciation, that they of the præter tense have (which you heard already) as in *begging*, of *beg*, and *ranging*, of *range*, may easily be seen. In the rest *Gi* sounds *quasi ji*; But take this animadversion by way of Orthographie, that when you are to set downe in writing any word (whereat you may chance to doubt) for which on the sudden, you can produce neither Rule, nor Orthodox example; it is farre more commendable to attribute to each letter its peculiar and native faculty or force, than any wise to innovate; or to be either the beginner or seconder of a bad custome: as some ignorant persons, that only respect the denominations of the letters, and not their severall force: whereupon diverse of them write *g* before all the vowels for *j* consonant; which is altogether absurd, and this comes for want either of due instruction, or of care. Wherefore it is necessary for all that desire to be Orthographists, or able to write English right (which likewise holds good in any tongue or language whatsoever) to know perfectly and readily the particular force of every letter, or what every letter severally or joyntly implies.

This we seldome use in the beginning of a syllable, but in the word *Ghest*, and certaine proper names, as *Inghetrum*, &c. But when they happen together, they are to be taken as a combination, for which reason I inserted them. Through all the vowels (if used in all) *Gh* thus beginning a syllable sounds *g* proper, a little aspirated by reason of the *h*. Some would have *Ghest*

H and

Gha.
ghe.
gho.

and *Gh* thus written; but (as I said before) they be farre better *gu*st, and *gues*t.

Gla. Glad, Glam-field, glan-der, glare, glasse, glaze.

gli. Gl b, glid, glie, glim, glister, glitter.

gle. Gungled, glee, gleeke, gleane, gleane. For this combination when it is finall, you have more in *L* and *R* in the end of a word, in their peculiar rules.

G before *L* in *glory*, is produced *quasi DL*.

glo. Globe, glaz, glafe, glow, giu, glust, glunt, giut.

Gna. Gnat, gnaw, gne, Agnes, guit, gno, gnu. *G* in this combination inclines to the force of *N*.

Gra. Grace, de-grade, graft, graine, grap-ple, grasse, grafe, gray.

gre. Gre, Grece, grieke, Greeke, mon-grell, di-gress, grey-hound, grew, mangre, &c.

gri. Ambergrice, or Grece rather, gridyrion, grig, grim, grin, gripe, grist, grit.

gro. Grog-gerin, grope, grosse, groat, grow.

gru. Grub, grunt, grup.

Gua. Gualter, guard, guerdon, guest, &c. These you have in the Diphthongs.

Ha. Habberdasher, hacney, or hackney, had, haft, hag, hah (an aspiration of *ha*, which is used when one is spoken to by another familiar friend) hake, hall, ham, Hanna, hap, hare, hart, hast, hat, have, haw-thorne, hay.

he. Shed, theft, hell, hem, hen, her, Hester (quasi *Ester*, *E* long) Hessel, hew.

hi. Hi, hide, hill, him, hin-der, hip, hire, his, hiss, hit, hibe, Hix.

Hob ble,

Hobble, Hofmā, hog, hold, hop, hord, host, hot, how. ho.
Hub, huckle, hud-die, hue, hut, hug, hukster, Hull, ha.
hurable, hundred, hurry, Hug.

J is a Consonant: and here you may againe take notice that *J* in the beginning of a syllable preceding another vowel, alwayes degenerates into a Consonant.

Jackson, Jacket; iade, iag, iakes, iam, ianitary, Jaques, iat, iay.

Jeffry, ielly, iest, iet, Jew, Ji, jill, Jermin, Jin- up, Jinkerton. Je.

Job, iocky, ied (the Hebrew letter) iog, ioll of a Sammon; iostie, Jordan, iot, ioy, John. Jo.

Jubs, iuice, Jud, iudge, iug, iult, ium, iust. And generally whensoever you have the denomination of *g* before *a*, *n*, or *u*, what seemes to be written with *g*, must be expressed by *j* Consonant, and never by *G*, which hath another force, as I have instanced before. Before *E*, or *I*, I remember no more but those I have here inserted, that be written with *j* Consonant, the rest with *G*, as I said before in *G*. Ju.

Katherine, Kalender, we use *K* before *A* in no other words (unlesse perchance in some proper name) but *C* alwayes: In these two alwayes *K*. Ka.

Keeble, wicked, keg, kek, kell, kemb (or *comb*, as we call it) ken, kept, wicker, mil-kest, ket, kew, key. ke.

Kibe, kick, kid, kist, kill, kin, kin, sk p. kisse, kir. ki.
We note, alwayes write *K* for *C* when it is to go before *E*, or *I*, and not otherwise: for then *C* loseth its owne force, and sounds like *S*, &c.

These two we make no use to begin a syllable, but onely when it is joyned with *C*, that *C* ended the last syllable, as in cuckold, cuckow, &c. But we never begin a word with either of them.

H 2

Knap,

kn.	Kn ap, kn abe.
kne.	Kn e, kn ell, kn ew.
kn.	Kn ife, kn ic, kn ip, kn it.
kn.	Kn o, kn ock, kn ob, kn od, kn og, kn ol, kn op, kn ot, kn ow, kn ox.
kn.	Kn ub, kn uckle. Pronounce <i>kn</i> , as the Latines doe their <i>Cn</i> , a little in the nose, or upper palat.
La.	Sl ab, l ack, l ad, l ag, l ake, L ale, l amb, l and, l ap, l ard, l asse, l at-ter, l abe (or <i>wash</i>) l aw, l ay, l ar, l azie.
le.	L ed, l eft, l eg, l eke, l em-mon, l end, l eape, l esse, l et.
li.	L ib, l ick, l id, l ife, l ige, l ike, l ily, l imb, L in, l ip, l oblique, l ire, l ist, l itter, l ibe.
lo.	L obster, l ock, l oafe, l og, l ol, L ondon, l op, l ord, l ost, l ot, l obe, l ow, l oy.
lu.	L ubber, l uck, L uck, l ug, l uke, l ull, l ump, L un, l urk, l ust.
Ma.	M ab (in <i>Spencer</i>) m ackrell, m ad, m ag-nifie, m ake, m ale, m alt, m alnesey (which we call <i>mamsie</i>) m an, m ap, m ar, m ast, m at, m aw, m ay, m aze.
me.	M eed (a word out of use) a r- m ed, m eek, m elt, m en, m et, m ew.
mi.	M ickle (a word likewise obsolete) m idriff, m ill, m ight, m ine, m ire, m isse, m ice, m ife, m ite, m ix.
mo.	M ock, m ood, m oll, m oone, m ope (a vulgar word) m ort-tifie, m ost, m ow.
mu.	M uck, m ud, m uc, m uffe, m ug-well, m ummy, m undifie, m urder, m ust, m ute.
Mna.	This is no true combination in our Tongue; though I have condescended to follow their example, that unnecessarily have inserted it, in respect of <i>Mnemofyne</i> , which we soine use, as she were our owne. And perhaps some one or two more, which we had immediately

ately from the Greekes, as chiefe Lords of the Fine.

~~Na~~g, ~~na~~m (an usuall termination of the names of many townes which we had of the Saxons) ~~na~~p, ~~na~~rd, ~~na~~sty, ~~na~~t, ~~na~~y.

~~N~~eb, ~~ne~~ck, ~~ne~~d, ~~ne~~ll, ~~ne~~p, ~~ne~~st, ~~ne~~t, ~~ne~~w, ~~ne~~igh. ~~ne~~.

~~N~~ib, ~~ni~~cholas, ~~ni~~g, ~~ni~~gh, ~~ni~~ll, ~~ni~~p, ~~ni~~t, ~~ni~~be. ~~ni~~.

~~N~~ock, ~~no~~d, ~~no~~g, ~~no~~l, ~~no~~ne, ~~no~~z, ~~no~~se, ~~no~~t, ~~no~~w, ~~no~~y. ~~no~~.

~~n~~un, ~~n~~umb, ~~n~~urce, ~~n~~ut, ~~n~~ewes. ~~nu~~.

~~P~~ack, ~~pa~~d, ~~pa~~g, ~~pa~~le, ~~p~~ommont, ~~pa~~n, ~~pa~~p, ~~pa~~rt, ~~pa~~st (where note, that *past* signifying a time gone, hath *A*, short, *past* the substantive for *dow*, *A*, long) ~~pa~~t, ~~pa~~w, ~~pa~~be, ~~pa~~y. ~~pa~~.

~~P~~eck, ~~pe~~d, ~~pe~~lse, ~~pe~~ake, ~~P~~embroke, ~~pe~~n, ~~tu~~m, ~~pe~~r, ~~pe~~ffe, ~~pe~~t, ~~pe~~ebe. ~~pe~~.

~~P~~ib-ble, ~~pi~~ck, ~~pi~~d (i long) ~~pi~~g, ~~pi~~ke, ~~pi~~ll, ~~pi~~mp, ~~pi~~n, ~~pi~~p, ~~pi~~rt, ~~pi~~ffe, ~~pi~~t, ~~P~~ir. ~~pi~~.

~~P~~od, ~~po~~ke, ~~po~~ll, ~~po~~nd, ~~po~~p, ~~po~~rke, ~~po~~sterne, ~~po~~t, ~~po~~r. ~~po~~.

~~P~~ud-dle, ~~pu~~ffe, ~~pu~~g, ~~pu~~ke, ~~pu~~ll, ~~pu~~m-mell, ~~pu~~p, ~~pu~~py, ~~pu~~s, ~~pu~~t. ~~pu~~.

Ph is the same with the Greek *φ*, which we borrowed of them, and now make our owne; but only in such words as came to us along with it. It sounds alwayes like our *F*, as in *Phalange*, *Philip*, *Phillis*, *philter*, *Phleagme*, *Phlegeton*, *Phlegmatick*, *Phantasie*, *Philosophie*, *phantasma*, *phrenetick*, *Phrenzy*, *Phaeton*, *Phares*, *blasphemie*, *Polyphemus*, *Pheasant*, *Elephant*, *Orphan*, *Dolphin*, *trophie*, *Prophet*, *prophesie*, *triumph*, *Epitaph*, &c. Which be all Greek words, and written as you see.

Phrases (a proper name) and *phrases* (or sentences) *Metaphrases*, *Phrygia*. *Ph* sounded as before. *Pha*.

- Pla.** Place, plague, plane, plaine, plaster, or plaister, platter, plaw, play.
- ple.** Plea, plead, plenish, please, complete.
- pli.** Ply'd (y or i long) re-ply, plight.
- plo.** Im-plore, plot, plow, plower, im-ploy.
- plu.** Plug, plum, plump, plush.
- Pla.** Prague (a city in Poland) prall, prank, prat, prabe, pray.
- pre.** Distemp' red (which is rather *distemper'd*, and therefore not well put in) prey, presse, putty.
- pri.** Price, pride, prick, lam-prill, Durr-rose, prise, deprive.
- pro.** Prog, prone, prop, prore, prostitute, probe, prom.
- pu.** Spruce, prune (both Verb and Substantive, for a kinde of fruit.)
- Pla.** This we have of the Greeke *Ps*, and use it as a combination onely in words derived from the Greeke, as in *Psalme*, *Psalter*. In the beginning of a word, as in *Pseudo Prophet*, *P* hath little sound before *S*, but in the middle is pronounced full, as if they parted: For as the Latines say *scri-psi*, so we say *dro-psy*, of *Hydrops*; *gipsy*, *rapfody*, &c.
- Qua.** Squabble, squad, quasse, quag-mire, quake, qualme (quasi *quavme*) quail, quan, Quarles, quash.
- que.** Quest, quell, questor.
- qui.** Qui, quibble, quick, Quid-nam (the name of a village) quoth, quotient.
- quo.** Quod-nam (the name of another village) quoth, quotient.
- Q* before *uo* sounds *k*, *u* not pronounced, as *quoth*, quasi *koth*, &c. as is said before in the Diphthongs. The rest proper.

Rab-ble.

- Rab-ble, rack, rad, raster, rag, rake, rail, Ra-
ram, ran, rap, rase (quasi *raze*) race, ras,
raw, ray.
- Reck-lesse, red, be-rett, reck, rell, rem-nant, ren- re.
der, Raps (a proper name) rest, ret, rew.
- Rib, rice, rid, rife, rig, Richard, ril, rim, ri.
rinse, rip, rist, Rip, rise, Rigby, Ridge-by,
Ridge-ly.
- Rob, rock, rod, rogue, roake, rotte, roll, ro.
rom, rost, rose, rot, row, Rox-borough,
roy-all.
- Rub, ruck, rud-der, rue, ruff, rug, rul-ly, rum- ru.
ble, run, rup-ture, rusty, rut.
- Rhais, Gomor-rha, Rhetorick, Rhetorician. Rha.
This (as I said before in the single consonants) we learned to combine from the Hebrewes, Syrians, and Arabians. *H* is of no force in pronunciation. The Latine Grammarians admit not this combination, notwithstanding they have *Rhetor*, *Rhais*, &c. as well as we.
- Sacke, sad, safe, sage, sake, saie, sale, sally, Sa-
same, Sampson, sand, sap, sart, sate, saw, say, Sar.
- Sedge (or a kinde of reed) siege, seeke, sell, send, se.
set, sewer, sex.
- Sib, sick, Sidney, sift, Suisseila, Sim: sin, si.
sip, Sir, sister, sit, sibe (i short) sir, size.
- Se*, and *Si* we seldome read in the beginning of words, other than those recited, and some few more. But in lieu thereof we take *Ce* and *Gi*, as in *Cell* (or private roome) *Cisterne* &c. *S* in *Se* finall sounds *z*, so doth it in *sie*, *fy*, *sey*, at the end of a word, as in *Tansey*, *Quinsy*, *Kersey*, which sound all but

but *zi*, &c. except it followes one of these three Consonants, *P*, *S*, or *T*, as in *droppie*, *massie*, *Chassey*, as also *L* in *Chelsy*, &c.

so. *Sob*, *locke*, *sod*, *soft*, *sog*, *soke*, *solemne*, *some* (the Pronoun) *Sonne* (which we pronounce *Sun*) *sop*, *soyry*, *losse*, *sot*, *sow*, *south*.

su. *Sub-till* (where *B* sounds *T*) *suck*, *sud*, *sue*, *Suf-folke*, *sully*, *sum* (the Substantive for a quantity of money, &c.).

Sca. *Scab*, *scaffold*, *scaine* (which some write *skeine*) *scald*, *Scammony*, *scan*, *scape*, *scarce*, *scay* (of little use).

see. *Scepter*, *transcend*, and whatsoever we derive from the Latine Verb *scando*, as *ascend*, *descend*, &c.

sci. *Discilla*, *Discian*, &c. what shall occurre from that (whence we take this combination) or any other tongue. *See*, and *Sci*, sound alwaies *quasi Se*, and *Si*, or *Ce Ci*: but *sa*, *so*, *su*, *quasi ska*, *ske*, *sku*; Which are altogether in lieu thereof.

sco. *Scoffe*, *Srog-gin*, *scope*, *scoze*, *scot*, *sould*, *sold*, *souwe*.

scu. *Scud*, *scuffle*, *scull*, *scum*, *scup-pit*, *scoope*.

Ska. This combination before *A*, *O*, and *V*, is unnecessarily inserted, by reason we make very little use thereof, as I said in *Sca*, notwithstanding I grant they may be used, as well as *sa*, *so*, *su*, because they imply the same force. But the best of our Orthographists in that kinde use onely *C*, I presume for this reason, in respect the Latin admits no *K*, in it selfe, and it is our glory to come as nigh the Latin as we can. But before *E*, and *I*, in that nature, *Sk* is alwaies used, and *Sc*, which before either of those vowels, imply no more but *S* (as I said before) after the manner of the Latin.

Masked,

Masked, *Shelton*, *skeuce*, *musket*.

Skip, *skiffe*, *skill*, *skim*, *skin*, *skip*, *skit*, *skirt*.

This combination we had from the Greeks; though now it be our owne, we make little use of it. In *A*, *O*, or *V*, *Ch* sounds *K*, as in *Schole* (the name of a village) *Schoole* or place of learning. But in *E* and *I*, *C* is omitted in pronunciation, as appears in *schedule*; *schisme*, which onely *quasi sisme*, as we generally pronounce it.

Scrabble, *scrag*, *scramble*, *scrall*, the Verbe, *scrap*, *scratch*, *scrawle*, or bill in writing.

Screake, *screek*, *screw*. *Descrie*, *scribber*, *scrip*, *scro*, *scrot*; *scrue*, *scrub*. *Scroop*.

Shackle, *shade*, *shad-dow*, *shaft*, *shag*, *shake*, *shall*, *shamway*, *shame*, *shape*, *share*, *shave*.

Shed, *shee*, *shell*, *shew*, *Shelfanger*, the name of a towne.

Shib-ley, *shift*, *shill*, *shim*, *shine*, *ship*, *Shirley*, *shit*, *Shipdham*, the name of a towne.

Shock, *shod* (for *shoo'd*) *shooke*, *shole*, *shone* (the preterperfect tense of *shine*) *shop*, *shopt*, *shot*, *show*, *shobell*.

Shublie, *shucke*, *shud*, *shug*, *shuffle*, *shun*, *shut*. *S* in the beginning of any word is alwaies proper.

Shye, *shew*, *shy*, *shrift*, *shrub* (a word of no use) *shro*, *Shropham* (the name of a village) *shrowd*, *shrow*, which is better written *shrew*: *shru*, *shrub*, *shump*.

This combination is proper, though not much used (as you see) by reason of the abundance of consonants, which the Latines especially abhorre.

Slab, *slacke*, *slad*, *slake*, *slam*, *slander*, *slap*, *slat*.

Ne.	Mised (or mized, of <i>misle</i> , or <i>mizle</i>) for that which comes of the compound Verb <i>mis-lead</i> , is <i>mis-led</i> . Slecke, slender, sleep, slept, flew.
Ni.	Slick, slid, sift, flig, (a word out of use) flime, slip, slit, slibe.
No.	Slod, slop, slow.
Nu.	Slub-ber, slug-gard, slut.
Sma.	Smack, small, smart.
me.	Smell, smelt.
mi.	Smile, smit, smite.
mo.	Smock, smote, smot.
mu.	Smug, Smutter. <i>Sme</i> in the end of a word hath its peculiar pronunciation, which you shall see hereafter, when we treat of the Liquids severally.
Sna.	Snack, snaffle, snake, snail, Snape, snap, snarle, snast.
ne.	Sneake, snellin, snew, the preterperfect tense of the Verb <i>snow</i> .
ni.	Snib, snick, snip, snirle (which some write <i>snurle</i>) snieze.
no.	Snoze, snore, snot, snow, snort.
nu.	Snuck, snuffe.
pa.	Spake, spall, span, spare, spar, spat, spaw.
pe.	Speck, sped, spell, spend, spert.
pi.	Spice, spig-got, spike, spill, spindle, spit.
po.	Spoke (or <i>spake</i> , the preterperfect tense of the Verb <i>speake</i>) <i>o</i> short: and spoke of a Cart-wheele, where <i>o</i> is long: spot, sport, poze, <i>o</i> long: spouse, where <i>o</i> is long: Spud, spue, the Verb, to vomit: spui, spurne.
pu.	Squabble, squad, squall, squat, squeake.
qua.	Squib, squit-ter. This combination is made little use of, but in words more barbarous. <i>S</i> proper, <i>q</i> sounds <i>k, n, w</i> .
qui.	

Stab

Stab	stack, stasse (quasi <i>stase</i> , <i>A</i> long) stag, stake, stall, stam, stand, starre, start, stave the Verb.	sta.
Steady,	Sebbin, worsted, Stegwell, stealth,	ste.
stem of	<i>systema</i> , and <i>treasine</i> or <i>vapour</i> , slip, Stephen,	
stew the Verb,	stew'd, stewes.	
Sick,	stiffe, stile, stint, skip, stir, Styx for Hell among the Poets.	sti.
Stock,	Stoke, stole, stolne, stop, stoma.	sto.
Stub,	stuck, stud, stusse, Stuke, stunt, sturdy,	stu.
stutter,	stug (a vulgar word.)	
Strake,	Strand, straw, stray.	stra.
Ministred,	streake, Strelly, stretch, strew, the preterperfect tense of <i>strow</i> .	stre.
Strick,	strike, strife, scribe, strip.	stri.
Strock,	stroke, strooke, strop, strobe of <i>strive</i> , strow, de-stroy.	stro.
Struck,	struggle, stumpet, strut.	stru.
Swab,	swack (an obsolete word) swaddle, per-swade, swagger, swallow, swam of <i>swim</i> , swamp, swan, swap, swart, sware, swasher, sweat, sweat (quasi <i>swet</i> , the preterperfect tense of <i>swear</i>) swarbe, sway.	swa.
Swell,	swept, an-swer.	stwe.
Swib-ble	(a barbarous word) switch, swill, swim, swine, swipe, swilke, Switzer, which we call <i>Swisser</i> .	swi.
Swore	(for <i>sware</i>) of the Verbe <i>swear</i> , sword, swound. In <i>swound</i> <i>W</i> is scarcely pronounced at all, and but moderately in <i>sword</i> , and <i>swore</i> .	two.
Swulke,	swut, which is better both written and pronounced <i>Soot</i> .	swu.
Tabby	(the name of a stuffe) tackling, taffeta, tag, take, tall, tale, tame, tammy, tan, tap, tarre, tar-tar, tast, tatter, tar.	Ta:

J 2 Hoisted

te. Hoisted, tecke, tell, tele (a kind of wild-fowle) temz
or temse, tend, minister, tetter, teat, tew.

ti. Tib, tickle, tide, tie, tiffle, tig, tike, till, tile,
time, timorous, tin, tine of a forke, tip, an-tique,
tire, en-tice, adber-tise, 'tis (per Apheresin, for it is,
contraction *inter Poetas usuatissima*) which hee that
reads Poets must needs be acquainted with, I short,
in 'tis, S quasi Z.

Phthisick of Phthisis, a disease which the Greeks
call *εστις*, the Latines *Phthisis*, or *affectus marasmus*, and
marasmus, we by the generall terme of *Consumption*, as
indeed it is *Consumptio totius*, &c.

Ptisand, or Ptizon: I set these words here as they
occur, having no fitter place, in regard of the ge-
nerall pronunciation of them. They be both Greeke
words; neither indeed have we any such combination
as either of them, in our owne tongue, for *Protonie* is
a proper name and Greeke word too. The first we
vulgarly pronounce quasi *Tisick*, the second *Tisand*, the
third *Tolomie*, for to P before T we scarcely give any
sound at all, when it happens thus, as you see very rare-
ly; which made, I might not altogether omit them. But
now to returne to T, from whence we are digressed.

Artist, abortive, ty or tie, the Verb.

to. To, the word being a signe of the Dative case, &c.
toe of a mans foot, the one alwayes written with E,
the other alwayes without, the sound all one: tow, such
as women spin: Tod, a proper name, Toad a vene-
mous creature; tog, toll, or ring, quasi towle, Toll
a proper name, o short, L accented, or acute; and so
Millars toll, toll-booth, &c. tome, tone, top, toze,
tosse, totter, stobe, or hot bath, top, tole quasi toze.

tu. Tab, tack, stud, tuft, tug, tube, tull, tumbrell, tun,
turkie.

turkie, tussock, tut, improperly used in pronounciati-
on, for to e a contraction of to it, where o ought to sound
in a manner like oo diphthong.

Thack, a vulgar word, Thames, which we call Tha.
Tames, thank, that, thaw, or dissolve. Thaxton, a
proper name.

The, the article is alwaies written with E single, as, the.
the house, &c. but thee in the oblique cases of the Pro-
nounce thou, is alwaies written with ee diphthong. There
ought like to be a distinction of sound, though we sel-
dome give it, between them. Thed, the termination of
some Participles, whose Verbs end in th, as bequeathed,
bequeath; and others whereby it is more properly ex-
pressed. Theft, them, then, there, the Adverbe, and
their the Pronounce (thus alwayes in writing distingui-
shed, though in sound they seem all one.) Thetford,
these, or these, thebe (the Verb) which some write
thiebe, because thiefe is usually written so. They which
sounds quasi thay, gather, altogether, &c.

Thick, thigh of a mans body, (gh not sounded) thi.
thimble, thin, thine (in one Th hath a briske sound, in
the latter a flat) thir-ty, this, thite (a word only used
among the vulgars) thy.

Thoke (used onely of countrey people, and old wo- men) those, thou, though. tha.

Thumb, thurle (a word obsolete) thus, Thurton. thu.
Th hath originally a brisk ayre, or an aspirate and nim-
ble faculty in pronunciation, after the manner of the
Greek θ or Theta (whose force it ought to retaine)
whence I suppose the Saxons fetch'd it, for from them
we had it. Notwithstanding that tyrannicall usurper
Custom (brought in at first by carelesnesse) hath
in many of our words wrested it from its proper

and native force, to a duller, more heavy, and flat sound, as in these, *that, the*, both Article and Pronoun, *them, then, there*, and *their, these, they, thou, thine, thy, this, those, though, thus, thence*: *fatham* (which some pronounce *fadam*) *brothell, further, thither, father, Northerne, worthy, beathen*; and generally in words ending in *iber, thed, theth, theft*, and their participles of the present tense ending in *thing*, as *brother, breathed, breatheth* (which is better onely *breathes*) and therefore we shall seldome use *theth*, as in our Etymologicall part will further appeare: *bequeatheth, bequeathing*. And in words ending in *therne*, as *Southerne*. Whereto add *burthen, farthing, murther*, and the words we recited of this sort for *th* finall in *ath*. The rest be all proper, as in *thank, theft, third*, &c. In *burthen* and *murther*, many pronounce *Th*, like *d*: which promiscuous use of *D* and *Th*, descended hereditarily to us from the Saxons.

Thra. *Thrace, thrall, thymb, thrust, thuttle* (which is obsolete.)

thre. *Thred, threaten* (where *Ea* sounds but *E* short) *throw* of *thron*.

thri. *Thrive, Thrilkin, thrip, thrice, thrive*, *i* short, the preterperfect tense of *thrive*.

thro. *Throb, through, throp* (the termination of some few proper names) *throw* the Verbs, *throwes*, or paines, belonging to a woman.

thru. *Thrust*, &c. *Th* before *R* alwaies proper.

Thwa. *Thwart, thwack, thwilke* (a word obsolete.)

This combination I remember not any where properly used but in *thwart*, nor do I commend the use, more than for necessity, of such as are thus tedious and difficult to produce. Our best Masters that *Latium* ever knew, rejected them, and let us strive to come as neare them as we can.

Crab,

Crab, tract, trade or handicraft, **trade** the preterperfect tense of *tread*, in lieu of *trode*: **trammell, traine, trap, trattle, straw, trap.**

Tread, tred, the termination of diverse words; **trell** likewise a termination, **tremble, Trent, Trepan, Distresse, treat, trey**, an instrument Dairy-maids are well acquainted with.

Tribe, trice, tri'd (a participle of *trie*) **trig, trick, trim, Trincalo, trip, trite**, or worne out of use like the word.

Trode of *tread*, **trough, troll, trot, trow, Troy, trowle, trouble**, which we call *truble*.

Truck, true, trug, trull, trundle, trust. In this combination nothing is difficult.

Twaites, twaine, twelbe, twine, twist. The first is a proper name, the second growne out of fashion, the third and last necessary and proper, the fourth usefull enough. More I remember not: their pronunciation is not hard.

Evade, Wafer, balley, bamp, vant, vant-guard, T not founded, **barlet, bast, Waug** commonly called *Vosse*.

Uiew, hed, an usuall termination of many Participles, **bent, Uerte**, or light green, a terme in Heraldry, **best, inbeigh.**

Uice, provide, vie, village, binyard, bertue, or birtue, ad-vise, rebibe.

Uogue (or agitation, a French word) **bolley** of shot, **bote, bow.**

V in the beginning of a syllable before any other vowel, is alwaies a consonant, as like before *E* finall, as we already said. But in English it never precedes it selfe in the same combination; in Latin often, as in *vultus*.

vultus, and what comes of *volo*, &c. except in the word *vulgar*, and the derivatives thereof, which we have immediately from the Latin word *vulgus*.

wa. *wa*de, *wa*fe, a word little used; *wa*g, *wa*igh, *quasi* *wai*, *wa*ke, *wa*ll, *wa*mble, *wa*n, of *win* the Verbe; *wa*ne, or decrease of the Moone, *wa*re, *wa*rr, *wa*s, *wa*sh, *wa*be, *wa*y, *wa*ite, *wa*lter, which we call *quasi* *wa*ter.

we. *we*b, *we*cker, *we*d, *we*, *we*f, *we*eke, *we*ll, *we*n, *we*pt, *we*re, *we*rt, *we*st, *we*t, *we*ahe.

wi. *wi*cked, *wi*de, *wi*ddow, *wi*se, *wi*gmore, *wi*ld (*i* long) *wi*mble, *wi*ldernesse, *i* short; *wi*ne, *wi*ndow, *wi*pe, *wi*re, *wi*sh, *wi*t, *wi*be the Verb; *wi*x.

wo. *wo*od (*quasi* *wud*) *wo*e the substantive, *o* long, for *miser*y; *wo*o, or *sue*, which some write *woe*, but falsely; *wo*oke, or *awoke*, *awaked*, of the Verbe *wa*ke; *wo*ol, *quasi* *wul*; *wo*mb (*o* long, *B* not sounded) *wone* or *wan*, of *win* the Verb. *wo*rt, *wo*se (where note that *o* after *W*, before *R*, sounds alwayes *U*, as *wo*rt, *quasi* *wurt*, &c. *wo*t, *wo*sted, *wo*ney, which we call vulgarly *wurrow*.

W never precedes *u* in any word that I remmember, but alwayes assumes *o* in lieu thereof.

Where note, that *W* in the beginning of any word or syllable, is alwayes a Consonant: and never used as a vowel, but in the ends of words, or sometimes for difference sake, being put after a Vowel in the nature of a Triphthong, &c. except onely that Custome hath so prevailed to write it in some few words in lieu of *u*, as *perswade*, *swear*, *sword*, &c. where it hath the same force with *u*.

wha. *wh*a, *wh*e, *wh*ale, *wh*arle, *wh*art, *wh*at, *wh*ay.
wh. *wh*en, *wh*ere, *wh*et, *wh*eat, *wh*ence, *wh*ether.
*wh*ine,

*wh*ine, *wh*im, *wh*ip, *wh*irle, *wh*ind, *wh*ist, *wh*ite, *whi*.
*wh*y.

*wh*o, the pronoun, *wh*ose, *wh*om, (in these *o* sounds *oo* diphthong) *wh*ole, *wh*ore, *o* long, *w* not pronounced.

*wh*ack, *wh*angle, *wh*ap, *wh*affle, *be* *wh*ay. *wha*.

*wh*est, *wh*et, *wh*en, *wh*etnam, *E* short. *wh*e.

*wh*ight, as mill *wh*ight, &c. *wh*ite, the Verbe, to *wh*ite with a pen, where you may note their difference in Orthographie. *wh*ing, *wh*it of *wh*ite, and *wh*it or *Prorsus* in Law. *wh*ie, or *wh*y, *aw*y, &c. *whi*.

*wh*ong, *wh*ote, of *wh*ite; *wh*orham, a townes name. *wh*o.

*wh*ung, the preterperfect tense of *wring*; *wh*un- *wh*u.
gey.

*Ex*ample (*w^{ch}* the vulgar sort call *S*ample) *ex*empt. *Ex*a.

*Ex*emplifie, *X*enophon a Grecian Philosopher. *Ex*.

*Ex*il'd or *ex*iled. *Ex*otique, *ex*ustion, which indeed is *ex*-*ustion* of *exuro*. *Ex*i.

This we have from the Greeks, and (as you see) rarely used in any English word but *example*, and the derivatives thereof. The rest where *X* precedes are chiefly Greek.

*Pa*une, or rather *pa*wne, for to gape; *pa*g, a vulgar word. *Pa*.

*Pa*p, or little curre; *pa*rd, *pa*ll.

*Pe*ll, *ye*s, *ye*t, *ye*ld, *ye*sterday. *ye*.

*P*ou, *p*outh, *p*onder, *p*oung, *p*onker (a barbarous word) *po*lke of an egge, which they commonly call *yelke*. *Y* before a vowel alwayes consonant. *po*.

*Z*anche (a Scottish name) *zealous*, *to*w-*zed*. This we have like from the Greeks. For *zeale* comes from *Zelotes*, the Greek word, &c. And thus much of syllables mixt. *K* *of* *Ze*.

*of the foure Liquids, L, M, N, R, when they
happen in the end of a word.*

Notwithstanding in the division of Consonants, I merrily said, Liquids were onely made to suit a Ladies mouth: yet in respect experience finds the necessity, that enforceth the generall acceptance of them in our Tongue; I have thought good to propose this little Treatise of them in peculiar: the rather, in regard I have, in the syllables mixt, as occasion was offered, so often had relation hereto.

Liquids therefore (which the Latines call *Liquida*) take their denomination from their clearnesse of sound; as, of all the consonants, comming nighest the perfection of a vowel; which we above the Latines or any other Language, by Trial in some cases approve. And this may serve for a description of them, to wit, such semivowels as can partly of themselves produce an imperfect syllable. Their number foure, viz. *L, M, N, R*, common both to the Latines and us. Their use in some cases more with us than them, in some lesse. For in the beginning or middle of a word, we need not their distinction; unlesse it be, because *L* and *R* be most incident to combinations, under any other consonant, wherein there is an aptitude of combining. But in the end of many words their fault is such, that whereas the Latines call them but semivowels, or halfe vowels, they deserve of us to be entituled three-quarter vowels at least, in that the chiefe force of the syllable relies upon them. For example, when any Liquid after another Consonant in the same syllable terminates a word, as onely joyned with *E* finall, or *E* plurall, where *E* is the

the same. The pronunciation of that syllable consists chiefly by vertue of the Liquid, as in *ble, bles; cre, cres; smo, smes; gne, gnes*, &c. which we will more particularly instance, in words exemplar. Where note *L*, and *R*, are the two Principle, as of most use in this kinde, and combined with most consonants: The other two lesse usefull, and more rarely happening.

L therefore may be thus combined under *b, c, d, f, g, k, p, s, t, x, z*. as in *fable, uncle, fidle, trifle, struggle, sickle, apple, mistle, castle, axle, drizle*, which some write *drisle*, nor do I disallow it. These taken in the plurall number of such as be substantives, produce these words, *fables, uncles, fiddles, trifles, sickles, apples, castles, axles*; and in the third person singular of such as be Verbs, come *Struggles, misles, drizles*, &c. and diverse other of the same nature, proceeding from these consonants. Their pronunciation we will specify under one generall head of them altogether; when we have examined the rest.

R generally may be combined under *b, c, d, f, g, p, t, w*. But taken in the sense, is seldome put after any but *c, g*, and *w*. In many words with the two former it remains invariable in this kinde, as in *acre, maugre*, &c. Combined with *w*, in this imperfect manner, may, and often is altered by interposing the *E* between *W* and *R*, and so made a perfect syllable, as in *twere, or tower*, both which be according to Orthography. Notwithstanding I most commend the latter altogether, as a substantive; the former as a verb for distinction sake.

M in our English Tongue is onely combined under *S*, as appeares by the table of syllables mixt.

N onely under *G* at the end of a word, and that for the most part in such words as we take immediately

K 2 from

from the Latine, as *condigne*, of *condignus*; *oppagne*, of *oppugno* the Verb, *benigne*, of *benignus*; &c. *M* we find thus combined, chiefly in words either mediately or immediately comming from the Greeke; as will appeare by comparing this place with our treatise of *asme*, in the syllables mixt.

The manner of pronouncing them is thus as follows. Frame your voice as if you would sound all the letters, and withall the *E*; but so soone as you have pronounced the two consonants, there stop, and omit the *E*. As for example.

<i>ble,</i>	<i>fable,</i>	<i>bl,</i>	<i>fabl.</i>
<i>cle,</i>	<i>uncle,</i>	<i>cl,</i>	<i>uncl.</i>
<i>dle,</i>	<i>fidle,</i>	<i>dl,</i>	<i>fidl.</i>
<i>fle,</i>	<i>trifle,</i>	<i>fl,</i>	<i>trifl.</i>
<i>gle,</i>	<i>angle,</i>	<i>gl,</i>	<i>angl.</i>
<i>ple,</i>	<i>grapple,</i>	<i>pl,</i>	<i>grappl.</i>
<i>tle,</i>	<i>mantle,</i>	<i>tl,</i>	<i>mantl.</i>
<i>cre,</i>	<i>acre,</i>	<i>cr,</i>	<i>acr.</i>
<i>gre,</i>	<i>egre,</i>	<i>gr,</i>	<i>egr.</i>
<i>sme,</i>	<i>baptisme,</i>	<i>sm,</i>	<i>baptism.</i>
<i>gne,</i>	<i>benigne,</i>	<i>gn,</i>	<i>benign.</i>

And so in the rest, whensoever they shall happen thus combined in the end of a word. As likewise when these combinations befall with *es* finall, being either the plurals to these substantives of the singular number, or the third person singular in the present tense of the indicative mood of such as be Verbes, you shall pronounce them altogether with the omission of *E*, as more plainly appeares in this ensuing Table.

bles,

<i>bles,</i>	<i>fables,</i>	<i>bls,</i>	<i>fabls.</i>
<i>cles,</i>	<i>uncles,</i>	<i>cls,</i>	<i>uncls.</i>
<i>dles,</i>	<i>saddles,</i>	<i>dls,</i>	<i>saddls.</i>
<i>fles,</i>	<i>stifles,</i>	<i>fls,</i>	<i>stifls.</i>
<i>gles,</i>	<i>straggles,</i>	<i>gls,</i>	<i>straggls.</i>
<i>ples,</i>	<i>apples,</i>	<i>pls,</i>	<i>appls.</i>
<i>tlcs,</i>	<i>mantles,</i>	<i>tls,</i>	<i>mantls.</i>
<i>crs,</i>	<i>acres,</i>	<i>crs,</i>	<i>acrs.</i>
<i>grs,</i>	<i>tigres,</i>	<i>grs,</i>	<i>tigrs.</i>
<i>smes,</i>	<i>baptismes,</i>	<i>sms,</i>	<i>baptisms.</i>
<i>gnes,</i>	<i>oppugnes,</i>	<i>gns,</i>	<i>oppugns.</i>

Where though we have in these tables plainly demonstrated their pronunciation by way of Orthoepie; yet in what concerns Orthography or right writing, *E*, in these or the like words appertaining to either of the tables, ought not at any rate to be omitted. Since it would argue a greater imperfection in our Tongue to propose a syllable without the Character, than the force of a vowel, in that we attribute a further faculty to the Liquids, than to the *E*, taken in this manner: Which serves as a Cypher in Arithmetick, to fill up, or supply a roome, but onely to add the greater vigour to the precedent Letters. And whereas some would have *acres*, *Tygres*, and diverse others of this kinde, to be written *akers*, *tigers*, &c. would custome so permit, I for my part should never refuse the accepting a perfect syllable, for an imperfect: by imperfect meaning, such as be produced without the perfect force of a vowel. For further satisfaction in any thing hereto concerning, I remit you to my former treatises; not loving Tautologies, more than for necessity.

K 3

Certaine

Certaine briefe Rules of spelling reduced to a method.

BY spelling I understand the due ordering of syllables in a just proportion, as they are to be together comprehended under their severall accents: or a certain way of attributing to every syllable its true quantity or measure in the number of letters therto belonging; whether as an integrall part of a word, or constituting the whole.

To this is requisite first to know the number of syllables in every word, then their division.

For the number, we will produce a generall instance, though not without its exceptions.

The Latines have it as an infallible and certaine rule in this kind: That so many vowels or diphthongs, as are in a word, so many syllables. But we must frame it in the English Tongue with more circumstance, which shall be thus.

So many vowels, as occur in any word, to be produced under diverse accents, or with severall motions of breathing, so many syllables.

I put this distinction as a restraint to the generality of the rule, by reason of these exceptions.

First of the diphthongs, where two vowels coming together, are joyntly comprehended under one accent.

Secondly, of the Triphthongs, where three vowels are together combined in one syllable.

Thirdly, of *E* finall; which (as I said before) serves either to make the precedent vowel long, that goes before it in the same syllable, as in *Alchymie*, where *A* is short, and *ale*, where *A* is made long by *E* succeeding: *L*: or for a difference in the pronunciation of *G*; as in *rang*, of ring; and *range* or *stray*, &c. Or to add some life

life and vigour to a Liquid in the producing a syllable, as you lately heard in the liquids.

Lastly, of *E* in *es* finall, by me already so often mentioned, to wit, when *S* in the plurall number is added to such words as exact *E* finall in the Orthography of the singular: for in this case, *E* in *es* hath in it selfe no force; unlesse the consonant preceding in the singular number, be either *C*, *G*, or *S*; and then *E* in the plurall number before *S* finall, maketh a distinct syllable, as in *ace*, *aces*; *age*, *ages*; *nose*, *noses*: as likewise after either of these combinations *ch*, or *sh*; as in *Churcho*, *Churches*; *ash*, *ashes*, &c. The same rule for *es* plurall in Substantives, holds in all respects effectually in *es* finall in the third person singular of the present tense of the Indicative mood. Wherefore I shall not need to instance any further particulars, concerning that; unlesse I would be unnecessarily tedious, which is farre besides my meaning. As for certaine adverbs and prepositions which might hitherto be reduced, I referre them to the Readers observation; least in striving to be so exact, I might produce a mountaine of a mole-hill.

These foure exceptions therefore duly pondered, and had respect unto, the number of syllables will easily occur, being otherwise equall with the number of the vowels. And thus much for the number; now for the division of syllables, as they ought to be distinguished truly one from another.

This then we will endeavour to illustrate in these few ensuing rules.

First therefore when two vowels come together in the middle of a word, not combined, that is, not being a diphthong, but severally to be pronounced, then for the

the division of the syllables, you shall take the former vowel, as proper to the former syllable; the latter to the ensuing. Likewise when two consonants come so together, put the one consonant to the former syllable, the other to the latter, as in *tri-vi-all*, *lar-ger*. Except the two consonants occurring in the middle of the word be one of the combinations instanced in the table of syllables mixt, which be these, *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gl, gr, gh, kn, pl, pr, ph, sc, sk, sh, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr*; for all those combinations that are apt to begin a word, are likewise apt to begin a syllable, and therefore ought not to be divided in the spelling. But whensoever they happen otherwise together, either severall consonant doubled, they be alwaies distinguished in the division of the syllables; unlesse when it happens in the end of a word, that two consonants be unnecessarily doubled, as in *be-ginne*, which is no more but *begin*.

Secondly, when any single consonant thus occurs in the middle of a word of diverse syllables, you shall end the precedent syllable at the vowel, and let the consonant fall to that succeeds; for no syllable in the middle of a word can end in a consonant; unlesse the syllable following hath another to begin withall, except it be in words derivative, or compounded, where every syllable exacts the letters appropriate to the simple word, as shall anon be further instanced.

Thirdly, when three consonants so happen together, you shall divide them in this manner: If the first be a single consonant, and the two latter a combination, take up the single consonant in the former syllable, and let the other two fall to the latter: and so *e contra*; for it's requisite that two of them be a combination, and be thus

thus divided, unlesse perchance it may so happen, that *H* interposeth the two extreme consonants (which very rarely is seen but in the beginning of a word) and so make a semi-double combination; for then all consonants fall to the latter syllable, as in *be-shrew*. These kinde of combinations be onely in some peculiar words, and not much usuall, especially *Chr, Phr, Scr, Sch, Shr, Str, Thr*, more frequently occur.

4 If foure Consonants come together (as more cannot) and make a double combination, they must be equally divided. But if the first be a single consonant, and the other combined, take up the single consonant, and let the other three fall, as in *con-straine, en-shrall*: so *e contra*.

5 If three vowels come together, not being a Triphthong, or combined in one syllable. If the former be a diphthong, and the other a single vowel, as in *bayard*, take up the diphthong in the first syllable, and let the vowel fall to the latter: and so on the contrary part.

6 If *x*, as it often doth occur, in the middle of a word, you shall alwaies take it up in the former syllable, though there be no other consonant follow where-with to begin the latter: because it implies the force of *cs*, which is no combination that can begin a syllable (in the English or Latin, but usuall in the Greeke) end it may, and frequently doth.

Lastly, when two complete words are compounded, or together united in one, you shall in the spelling have respect unto them, as they were both simple; as in *save-guard*, which hath but two syllables. The like is to bee had in Derivatives,

or words derived, which have alwayes relation to their primitives, though sometimes by way of mediation, as in *strength-en of strength*; *strength-en-ing of strengthen*, &c. where *E* in the middle syllable is often cut off by *Syncope*, and made *strength'ning*.

For a conclusion of this treatise, we will onely add a word or two concerning *Ti* in the middle of a word.

Ti, before a vowell that is to begin another syllable in the same word, is alwayes *ci* or *si* in pronunciation, except it follows *X*, or *S*; or that the syllable following be but an addition to a complete word ending in *ti*, happening usuallly in adjectives of the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison; and participles, whose verbs had their termination in *ti*, or *ty*, as in *lofty*, *loftier*, *loftiest*; *mighty*, *mightier*, *mightiest*. *Pitty*, *pittyng*, *pittied*, &c. which be the usuall terminations of such words. Or lastly, where it precedes *es* finall, as in *citties*, *unties*, where it is all but one syllable &c. For in these cases *ti* remains allwaies proper, otherwise not. And so let this suffice our present purpose concerning this subject.

These hard words mentioned are wittingly omitted, perceiving the volume to arise too big a bulk beyond the Author's intention or expectation.

Onely here for the further practice of little ones, that their parents may need to buy them no other book for the reading English, we have here annexed some hard words confusedly composed, though in an Alphabetical order; and after them the first Chapter of S. Matthew, to inure them a little to those Hebrew names.

Abbreviation, Acknowledgment, Addiction, &c.

The

The first Chapter of S. Matthew.

The booke of the generation of Jesus Christ, the sonne of David, the sonne of Abraham.

2 Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren.

3 And Judas begat Pharez, and Zara of Thamar, and Pharez begat Elrom, and Elrom begat Aram.

4 And Aram begat Aminadab, and Aminadab begat Naasson, and Naasson begat Salmon.

5 And Salmon begat Boos of Rachab, and Boos begat Obed of Ruth, and Obed begat Jesse.

6 And Jesse begat David the king, and David the king begat Solomon of her that had been the wife of Urias.

7 And Solomon begat Roboam, and Roboam begat Abia, and Abia begat Asa.

8 And Asa begat Josaphat, and Josaphat begat Joram, and Joram begat Ozias.

9 And Ozias begat Joatham, and Joatham begat Achaz, and Achaz begat Ezekias.

10 And Ezekias begat Manasses, and Manasses begat Amon, and Amon begat Josias.

11 And Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, about the time they were carried away to Babylon.

12 And after they were brought to Babylon, Jechonias begat Salathiel, and Salathiel begat Zorobabel.

13 And Zorobabel begat Abiud, and Abiud begat Eliakim, and Eliakim begat Azor.

14 And Azor begat Sadoc, and Sadoc begat

Achim, and Achim begat Eliud.

15 And Eliud begat Eleazar, and Eleazar begat Matthan, and Matthan begat Jacob.

16 And Jacob begat Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom was borne Jesus, who is called Christ.

17 So all the generations from Abraham to David, are fourteene generations: And from David untill the carrying away into Babylon, are fourteen generations: And from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ, are fourteen generations.

18 Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: when as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph (before they came together) she was found with childe of the Holy Ghost.

19 Then Joseph her husband being a iust man, and not willing to make her a publike example, was minded to put her away privily.

20 But while he thought on these things, behold, the Angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dreame, saying, Joseph thou sonne of David, feare not to take unto thee Mary thy wife; for that which is conceived in her, is of the Holy Ghost.

21 And she shall bring forth a Sonne, and thou shalt call his Name Jesus: for he shall save his people from their sinnes.

22 (Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the Prophet, saying,

23 Behold a Virgin shall be with childe, and shall bring forth a Sonne, and they shall call his Name

Name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.)

24 Then Joseph being raised from sleep, did as the Angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his wife:

25 And knew her not till she had brought forth her first borne Sonne, and he called his Name Jesus.

But now it is time that we leave our childish digressions, and persist with what more directly intends to our Scope. Supposing therefore the premises instructions enough, for the spelling, and finding out any English word; or in what may concerne the letters either severall or combined; it onely remaines, that we say somewhat of the stops, or pauses, between sentence and sentence, for the more renable (as we call it) and distinct reading. Which notwithstanding it properly belongs to Orthography: yet by reason Orthographie and Orthoepeie be necessarily so concomitant (as being impossible to be perfect in the one without the other) and we have so promiscuously used them, to shew their difference as occasion served; we have thought fit to insert this briefe peculiar treatise hereof, as a Conclusion to our English Orthoepeie; especially since we have made that the chiefe title to this little booke (as chiefly undertaking what thereto appertaines) and that the knowledge of these stops or points is no lesse conduccible, and hypothetically necessary to distinct and ready reading (the perfection of Orthoepeie) than to Orthographie, or right writing: though I will not further inferre, knowing it so requisite to both.

These stops therefore are by the Latines termed *Comma*; *Comma-colon*; *colon*; *periodus*; *Interrogatio*; *Parenthesis*; *Exclamatio*; *Apostrophe*, *sive contractionis nota*, *vel signum*.

Their number (you see eight) their figure and use ensues.

The *Comma* hath its place at the foot of the line, and is marked with a semi-circular forme like an halfe Moone decrescent thus (,) The use onely in long sentences, in the most convenient places to make a small pause for the necessity of breathing; or in Rhetoricall speeches (where many words are used to one effect) to make a kinde of Emphasis and deliberation for the greater majesty or state of the Elocution.

The *Comma-colon*, as you see by the name, participates of both the *Comma* and the *Colon*; The one retaining his proper place, the other above the figure thus (;) This to the Ancients was not knowne; but now in no lesse use than estimation, especially among Rhetoricians. Who in their long winded sentences, and reduplications, have it as a constant pack-horse, to make some short deliberation as it were of little sentences, as the *Comma* doth of words; the time of pause about double that of the *Comma* generally, which yet is very small.

The *Colon* (which we vulgarly call two prickles or points) is deciphered in the forme of two periods, the one at the foot, the other at the upper part of the body of the line, thus (:) It is chiefly used in the division of sentences, and exacts halfe the pause of a *Period*; and halfe as much againe as a *Comma Colon*.

The *Period* is onely a single point, set at the lower part of the body of the line thus (.) This is altogether used

used at the end of every speech or sentence, as the name it selfe implies (being derived from the Greek) and signifies *conclusion*. The pause or distance of speaking hereto appropriate is sometime more, sometime lesse: for (setting aside the Epilogicall distinction, as it terminates whole treatises) when in the middle of a line it cuts off any integrall part of a complete Treatise, which goes not on with the same, but begins a new line, it requireth double the time of pause, that it doth when the Treatise persists in the same line: being then foure times as long as a *Colon*, which in the same line is but twice.

I remember my singing-Master taught me to keep time, by telling from 1, to 4, according to the nature of the time which I was to keep, and I found the practice thereof much ease and certainty to me, till I was perfect in it. The same course I have used to my pupils in their reading, to inure them to the distinction of their pauses, and found it no lesse successfull.

But here you must take notice, that many times this point or period marke is many times set after great or Capitall Letters single; not for any pause or distance of time, but onely as a note of abbreviation of some proper name, or other word beginning with the same letter. Which you shall thus distinguish. For if the point succeeds such a capitall letter, it argues onely an abbreviation, and no time of pause: but if the great letter succeeds the point, it argues onely a period pause, and no abbreviation. For as in Orthography such abbreviations ought to be marked with such a point; so every *Period* ought to have a Capitall Letter immediately succeeding.

The *Interrogation* point is figured thus (?) taking both name and use *ab interrogando*. Being onely used when any question is asked. The pause it requires, is more or lesse according to the matter and seriousnessse of the question, but generally the same with the common *Period*, as it ordinarily falls in the middle of any treatise.

The *Parenthesis* hath the figure of two semi-circles or halfe Moones crescent, and decreascent, either inclining to other, thus (). For pause it requires as little as may be; exacting rather a distinction of *tone*, than distance of *time*. By reason the use of it only is, when any thing is introduced in a sentence, which might be left out, and yet the other sentence remaine entire.

The *Exclamation* point is most subject to interjections or conversions of the voice. It takes the name *ab exclamando*, the use from signes of exclamation and wonder. The marke it beares is this (!) The pause that belongs to it, is likewise to be reduced to that of the *Period*.

The *Apostrophe* or mark of contraction is variously subject (according to the place it possesse) to the three figures, *Apharesis*, *Syncope*, and *Apocope*: that is, according as the contraction be in the beginning, middle, or end of a word: as in *'twill*, *Apostrophe est Apharesis nota*, for *it will*: in *strengthening*, *Syncope*: in *ab'intent*, *Apocopes*, &c. The marke, as you see, the same with the *Comma*, onely the difference is of place, in that this stands over the upper part of the line where the contraction is; almost in the same manner that the Greeks set their note of aspiration, where they intend to aspirate any vowell. For pause of time, it hath none belonging to it, and therefore not so properly inserted among the

the points, or stops. But onely as I thought it convenient, by reason of the Character, which is necessary to be knowne and distinguished.

Taken in the two first kindes, that is, by way of *Apharesis* and *Syncope*, it chiefly appertaines to Poets, who use it very frequently. By way of *Apocope*, it is incident likewise to Lawyers, as chiefly prone to cut off entailes, where, in their writings, two words occurre, whereof the former ends, and the latter beginnes with a vowell, they usually combine these two words in one, by contracting the last vowell of the former, and including it in the other (as it often happens in such, as to augment their owne liberties have infringed other mens) especially *E* single, as in *th'intent*, *th'Archangell*, &c. for *the intent*, *the Archangell*, &c. where after the common course of the world, *the weakest goe by the walls*, or rather the worst, and the great word ingrosseth in the lesser, like usurers and fishes. And thus much for *Apostrophe*.

This ensuing piece of non-sense I have onely of purpose framed and hereto annexed to exemplifie further the use of the precedent Points in their severall kinds, *per Erotema*.

Are there any certaine histories (I pray you, if I may not too much interrupt you) that might induce a man of judgement to believe, that there are in nature such creatures, as be call'd *Anthrophophagi*, or man-eaters?

Oh Heavens! that ever any Scholler should argue himselfe of so much ignorance, as to propose such a question! Hath not *Plinie*? Hath not *Isidore*? Hath not *Columbus*? Hath not *Albertus*?

have not the best of naturall Historians and Geographers sufficiently depicted them? But whether they did it of their owne knowledge, as having seen them; or that they had it meerly from the relation of others, that I cannot tell. But they all agree in this: *India* (say they) hath certaine Islands wherein such creatures be: *America* many; and some in *Africa*. Thus *India* is call'd their harbour; *America* their nurse; *Africa* their home. Travellers, Merchants, Historiographers, report, assure, relate, partly what themselves have seen; partly what approved in their wofull companions, left to be entombed in the bellies of those monsters: while they themselves with much ado escaped, onely to be the dolefull narratours of so sad a story. But whereas some Philosophers and Physitians stand to oppose, it cannot be in nature, neither that mans flesh can nourish, or yeeld any nutriment: And whereas, on the other side, some produce arguments from experience, of savage beasts, that will eat, devoure, and (had they sufficient thereof) would live onely by such; which argues they are nourished by it; and thereupon conclude, if it affords nutriment to such savage beasts; why not to those creatures, almost as savage as the wildest bruit (notwithstanding as men they be potentially endued with reason; but that so restrained by the organs, and limited to sense, as they may truly in a kinde be termed *Rationis expertes*) 'tis not here my purpose to dispute, having already said more of them than at first I intended.

Now therefore come we to make good our promise concerning some peculiar rules belonging to Orthographie. Wherein we shall endeavour to be as succinct as may be, (least our little volume rises to too big a bulk)

bulk) especially since we have so fully satisf'd occasion (perhaps above the Readers expectation) in our Treatise of syllables mixt, where you may finde many particulars might hitherto be reduced.

Certaine peculiar Rules of Orthography.

O *Orthography* is the Art of right writing; as the Etymologie of the name in the Greeke Tongue implies, and the common acception among Grammarians approves. The difference between it and *Orthoepie*, who so understands their termes in Greek, may easily comprehend: the one appertaining to right speaking, the other to right writing. *Orthography* (according to the present use) is chiefly versed in the Letters, in respect of their Quantity; to wit, as they be decyphered in Capitall or lesser Characters, and the knowledge how to dispose of these in writing: viz. when to use great letters, when small. And on the relation hereto shall our ensuing discourse be chiefly grounded. For to inferre here a generall treatise of *Orthography*, according to the latitude of the terme, how it hath reference to the Letters, both single and combined, and that as parts of a word; and so proceeding *methodo compositionis*; to treat of these words, as part of a sentence; and sentences, as the integrall parts of a complete treatise; and how distinguished by the points: were in a circular gyre to bring about a needlesse repetition of what we have already bent the aime of all precedent discourse; and for our owne purpose sufficiently discussed; and (I thinke) enough to satisfie any reasonable capacity: If not, since it is *facile inventis addere*, let any one enlarge the foundation which we (so farre

forth as our knowledge extends) have first laid in our English Tongue. But now to returne. Concerning the use of the Capitall Letters, therefore take these along with you.

1 Every Treatise, or written speech whatsoever, is to begin with a great letter, that is, to have the first letter of the first word of the Treatise, written or printed, with a Capitall, or great Character, in what hand or impression soever the discourse is to be delivered.

2 The same is to be observed in the beginning of every distinct sentence, or clause. For (as I said before) after every period point must ensue a great letter.

3 The pronoun, or word (*I*) must alwayes be written with a great letter; so must every proper name, or peculiar denomination of every individuall: as all the Attributes of God Almighty, the names of Angels, Saints, and evill spirits; the titles given by the Heathens to their faigned Gods and Goddeses; the names of men and women of all sorts whatsoever; the names of moneths, winds, rivers, Cities, townes, Islands and Kingdoms: the particular name of any peculiar dog, horse, or beast of any kind soever: The first word of every verse, at least Heroique: any letter set for a number, as you had in the beginning of our Orthoepie: Any letter standing for any such, or the abbreviation as we there mentioned.

Lastly, all names or Titles of Magistrates, Arts, Offices, and Dignities, in what respect soever taken. In these, I say, altogether consists the use of Capitall Letters, in all other we use onely the smaller.

Where you may take notice, That in the abbreviations

ations I spake of to be written with great letters, I included not any such Charactericall abbreviation of a word, as *&* for *and*, *þ* for *the*, *þ* for *that*; and a thousand more commonly occurring, besides what every man hath peculiar to himselfe, which onely experience and practice must make familiar to you: but those which are thus to be distinguished; to wit, when you would abbreviate any word, whether proper name, or other word usuall in such abbreviations, which is to be expressed by the first letter of the word, then are ye to use a great Letter in all those Abbreviations, otherwise not. For examples, I referre you to our treatise of Letters in *generale*, in the first part of the *Orthoepie* here specified, in this little book.

The next caution after the great Letters is for *E* finall, or when it falls in the end of a word, that you never omit it, where it ought to be inserted: whether for distinction sake, as in *win*, the verbe, and *wine*, the substantive: or onely to make the precedent vowel long, as in *shrine*: or after *v*, to make it a consonant, which otherwise seeming to be combined with the former vowel in the nature of a diphthong, might so alter the pronounciation, as in *love*, which without the *E* would be sounded like *low*, in *land*; so *move*, *live*, and a great many more of the like kinde: or for difference of diverse words ending in *G*, as well substantives as verbs, as in *rang*, and *range*, &c. which I instanced before.

Or lastly, when in *es*, terminating either verbe or substantive, it ought of right to be put for any of the uses above rehearsed. Because many times as it makes a difference in pronounciation, so

it much varies the sense: as in these words, *made, mad*, *Cage* for a bird, *Cag* of beare, *rid, ride, safe, saffron*. *Dame*, or matron of a family, *dam* of a mill, and *damne* the Verb, to condemne. *Sack, fake* (where note as a generall rule, that when any vowell before *k* sounds short, we alwayes write *c* before *k*; as in *stick*, or *rack*; but when the vowell is to be pronounced long, we alwayes write it with *k* single, and add *E* finall to it, as in *rake*, &c.) *man, mane* of an horse: *gap*, or breach, *gape*: *Ware, warre*; *tune* of a song, *tun* of wine: *hid, hide*; *mile, mill*, where the vowell before *L* is short, we usually double *L* in writing. *Pin, pine*, &c. diverse of this sort. And here likewise take notice of what we instanced in Orthoepeia, That when any word seems to end in *S* proper, the vowell being long, we alwayes write it with *Ce*, as in *race, slice, mace, mice*, &c. for (as I said) *S* in this case sounds alwayes *Z*, except where it is written as a difference betweene the Substantive and Verb, where both sound alike, as in *rase*, or demolish, the verb; and *race*, that such an one ran; or *race* of ginger; *race* of wine, &c. where their sound is all one. But otherwise the Rule holds generall without exception.

Furthermore, diligent observation ought to be had in writing of such words; where diverse words of severall Characters, and that of divers meanings, are alike pronounced: for example, *Raine* that falls from the clouds, ought to be written thus as you see: the *Raigne* of a Prince thus: the *reine* of a bridle (which we usually and better sound *quasi rean*) so as is here demonstrated. *Their*, the pronoun; and *there* the adverb, or in that place. *Wait* the verbe, and *weight* the substantive, or quantity. *Write*, when a verb, to play the Scribe (as we call

call it) and *wright* when a Substantive, as in *Shipwright*, and the like. *Prophet* of the old Law; *profit* or gaine. *Read*, proper in the present tense: but in the preterperfect tense both of verb and participle sounds *E* short, *quasi red*, yet ought to be thus in writing distinguished from *red* the adjective, or fiery-colour'd. *Heard* the verb, *hard* the adjective. *Here* in this place, *I heare*. *Daigne*, or vouchsafe, *sodeine*. *Some* men, *sum* of money. *Neigh* of an horse, and *nay* a note of deniall.

Also all adjectives derived of the Latines, ending in *us*, we write *ous*, as in *glorious, frivolous, victorious*. But all monosyllables hold proper, as *thus*, not *thous*; *us*, not *ous*, &c. And substantives derived of the Latine, which they terminate in *or*, we write *our*; as in *labour, honour, vigour*, &c. Except our monosyllables, and verbs, as *or*, ought not to be written *our*, which is another word. *For, nor, abhorre*, of *abhorreo*; *repercusse*, of *repercussio*, &c. *Trusse, discusse*.

Lastly, the Article *A*, (whereof hereafter God willing, we will further inform you in our Etymologicall part) and the pronouns *My*, and *Thy*, being to precede a word beginning with a vowell, usually assumes in writing *N*, in the first single; in the two last with *E* finall, as *an, thine, mine*; to avoid in reading the great hiatus, or kinde of gaping in pronunciation, which otherwise it would produce; as *an Asse*, not a *Asse*: *thine eare*, rather than *thy eare*: *mine injury*, rather than *my injury*; but the two latter be more indifferent, than the former. So on the other side must we not say or write, *an lamb*; *thine bullock*; *mine sheep*: but *a lamb*, *thy bullock*, *my sheep*. And not like the vulgar sort, who annex this *N*

to the ensuing word, as *a nox, a nasse, my nuncle, thy naunt*; for *an oxe, mine uncle, thine aunnt*, &c. You must therefore be very cautious to shun in writing the barbarous custome of the vulgars in their pronounciation, as *shoen*, for *shoes*, an ordinary fault in some countreyes, to put *N*, for *S*, and *E*, for *I*; as *mell*, for *mill*; *delited*, for *delighted*, &c. setting aside the absurdities used among the vulgar in *Sommerfet-shire*, and other remote places, as not worth the nominating, so much as by way of reprehension: but follow the custome of the learned, and observe their use among Schollers. The rest I referre to our precedent rules, and your owne practice, and diligent observation in reading Clafficall Authours.

For a Conclusion therefore of this our first part of the *English Grammar*, whereas *Quintilian* adviseth in the Latin Tongue, that *Orthography* should be but as the *Custos*, or Depositour of *Orthoepie*, as a carefull steward: and so by consequence, that one should maintaine the other: when he wils them by way of institution to speak, as they write; and write as they speake, for their further ease in avoiding multiplicity of rules: I could wish the same in our English Tongue; but must have patience to expect, till time and further industry have reduced it to a further method and perfection, by refining and purging away those grosse corruptions which so tumifie it with unnecessary surfeits: Which for my part I should be glad to see; that there might be no just allegation, why we should not have all the liberall Sciences in our own Tongue, aswell as *France, Spaine*, and other Countreyes. It would, no question, be a great furtherance to reall knowledge.

knowledge. But in that kinde I shall not be the first to innovate, though I lay this stone for others to work upon, to build a larger prospect for the pleasure of my Countrey-men, and benefit of strangers.

Thus courteous Reader,

Lege, perlege,
elige, dilige;
Qui te diligit,
in CHRISTO JESU.

S. D.

N



Certaine briefe Notes, or Directions,
for writing of Letters, or
familiar Epistles.

A Swell in regard of my promise in the prescription or Title page; as to satisfie the request of some peculiar friends, finding perhaps the generall defect (as well in themselves as others) of some illustrations in this kinde: I have annexed these few directions in generall, for the inditing and writing Letters (as we terme them) or familiar Epistles, intended onely for the benefit of children, women, and persons either altogether ignorant in this respect, or discontinued. As for Secretaries, and those who can better help themselves, I leave them to their owne practice, and observations. For to undertake to reduce this confused quality, faculty, or art, (or whatsoever terme you will attribute unto it) to any certaine method, or classically precept; or to seek out a *radix*, consisting of such principles, whereon every particular must *ex hypothesi* depend (would I, or any Secretary more commendably versed in those wayes, attempt it) as we should find it a work no lesse tedious than difficult, and almost impossible (unlesse it were possible to know every private mans occasion) so might we to little purpose and effect *frustra oleum & operam dare*, since *Quot homines, tot sententia*; and it is connaturall for every one, that is able

to

to apprehend, to like his owne imagination best. Neither would ever any of the Latines (who knew too well severall men have their severall occasions) take such a burden upon them; in a tongue more incomparably pure; and times farre more addicted to industry and knowledge, in what concerned both speculation and practice. *Macrobius* (I know) shewed a will to do somewhat herein, and prescribed certaine generall rules; but such as would better suit an Oration, than a familiar Epistle, which delights in brevity and plainnesse. The *Paradigma's* or examples there, be well and commendable; but not conforing the streame of English Secretaries, more taken with *Seneca's* succincter stile. But for examples, I referre you to others, since there are every where enough to be had, intending onely to deale by way of Instruction.

In the framing of Letters, we are to have respect to our selves, and the quality of the Person to whom we write. For, as it behoves us not to use alwayes, and to all persons a like phrase, or manner of writing, so ought we to be cautious in the performance of it *respectively*, that is, without prejudice to our selves, or derogating from the party to whom it is written. If therefore to our Superiour, or one of rank above us; then are we to frame our stile in a lowly and humble manner, yet (*habito scriptori respectu*) according to the distance of degree; the worth of both the objects; and the subject of our Letter. For, it befits not a Gentleman to use those submissive and inroaching termes to one of higher state, and fortunes; which may well become a Peasant to one of farre meaner rank. Neither would we endeavour to insinuate our selves so farre in any other respect, as when we have some suit to preferre, or

some request to make. And in generall, it is more tolerable to be argued of too plaine a stile, (so as I said, it be done with due respect) than by any Rhetoricall flashes of elocution, to incur the censure of a Sycophant, as it is incident and usuall to such as use many words to little purpose, to be either rejected as idle and impertinent; or els suspected of some farther plot, than perhaps the party himselfe is guilty of. Let therefore your Letters of what nature soever, be as succinct as possible may be, without circumlocutions, which be tedious to Persons of quality, and such as have much businesse. And if it be so, as they be replete with matters of consequence, come presently to the businesse of most importance, conveniently introduced: then persist in order: for otherwise, if your Letter be copious, and carries not (as the Proverbe sayes) meat in the mouth, or matter at the entrance, it may hazzard (if not well solicited) to be cast by, without so much as once reading over, as I have knowne some my selfe among men of worth, who have been much employed.

This I speake not though, utterly to debarre the use of civill Complement, which is both requisite, and no wayes inconvenient, so it be used with discretion, and not (as they say) to make a paine of pastime. Complement therefore is most seasonable, when it accompanies either present or visite, I meane as well in paper as in person. And that alwayes better introduced in the close of a Letter, than at the beginning; unless the whole subject be onely by way of complement, and nothing concerning any serious businesse. A thing ordinary, and many times expected betweene friend

friend and friend, upon occasions of writing offered. And then is afforded liberty of using wit, and readinesse of *Genius*, to such as be indued with pregnant phantasies; having still a care not to be over-hot by selfe-opinion; least a flash of windy matter produce such bubbles, as carry no other substance, but onely to vapour into ayre; or perhaps turne worse than nothing.

If it be to be written to one inferiour or some degrees beneath you; be plausible and courteous to win respect and love: but not too familiar: since too much familiarity breeds contempt, especially among people of the meanest sort, most apt in such cases to forget themselves.

If to a stranger of equall rank, shew courtesie in a full proportion, yet cloathed with a petty kinde of state; as well to avoid all suspicion of intrusion, as to shew a kinde of nicenesse in intimating too sodaine familiarity. For wise men will consider, things easiliest won, are most easily lost; and he that comes fastest on, goes quickliest off. Give mee the friendship comes slowly by degrees, for that is most likely to attaine perfection, and longest to continue, as having the surer ground for a foundation of it.

If to a servant, let love and mildnesse so proceed, as may not loose its distance; for, too much rigour looseth the servant, and too much love the Master; who may easily discern love from a servant tempered with a little awe, is alwayes most available to the Master; as acts voluntary go beyond enforcements.

If to a Maister, let the stile be such as may demonstrate all obsequy and duty. This I speake

in respect of servants (as servants) in generall: not, but that I know, as there are differences and diverse degrees of Masters, so ought there severall respects to be had to servants, according to their place, and manner of service. For it were absurd to think, that Gentlemen in those places that may besit their rank and fortune, though subject to their masters call, should be tied to the obsequious termes of every pedantique Groome. As first, he that waits voluntary, and at his owne expence; then Secretaries in their severall ranks; then such as serve in the places of Gentlemen, as Ushers, and the like. Then Clarks to men eminent, and of quality; and Clarks appertaining to Offices, Factors, and Apprentices (especially about *London*) men perhaps (as is usuall in that kind) better derived than their Masters. In this respect, I say, ought the servant to consider the relation, or respect to be had, according to his Masters rank, his own person, and the nature of his service. Yet generally speaking, all servants (as servants) of what nature or calling soever, ought aswell in writing as otherwise, to shew a kinde of respect extraordinary. Though (as I said) some be tied to termes more incomparably strict than others.

If we write to a Parent, our stile and manner of writing must be such, as may shew all dutifull respect and obedience, exacted from a Child to a Parent, by the Lawes of God and Nature.

If to a father or mother in law, that is by marriage, we will tender our selves in such termes, as may profess service and obedience; but not duty: At least, not equall to the former: though I grant, we ought to think our selves tied in a firme obligation of civill, and more than common respect.

If

If to a child, love and care: But the passionate expressions of tender affection, better fit a mother, than a father: for men ought to governe their affections by the rule of reason, least otherwise they chance to set a bad example of letting loose the reines of passion, of it self too apt to run out of one errour to another.

In a word, if to a friend, friendly. If to an adversary, harsh, as you think good, according to the nature of the offence, and quality of the person offending. But not railing, or too invective; which will argue more passion, than judgement or discretion, and be a meanes to make other men suppose a want in you of somewhat might make you rightly capable of an injury.

But if it be to a familiar and intimate friend, you shall be restrained to no other rule, but onely your own imagination, and the best liking of your friend, according as you shall observe his conceits most addicted, or inclined this way or that. Onely take it as a generall and infallible rule, let the body of your letter be succinct and pithy, such as may expresse much matter in few words: and let that be your greatest study by way of inditing: And by the way of writing to have respect to Orthography, according to those rules we have before prescribed. But to come with a bundle of *Circumquakes*, after the manner of the vulgar sort: whose common custome is to begin their Letters thus (*Loving friend, The occasion of my writing unto you, at this present time is, to let you understand, that I should be very glad to heare you are in good health, as I am at the writing hereof, God be blessed therefore, &c.*) on in a whole bederoule of ribble-rabble is most ridiculous and absurd, in the sight of one which knowes the manner of inditing. For to be glad to heare of their welfare, is im-

plicit

plicit in the title of friend: and to send word of your health, it suffices to tell if it be not so: if not, the other is easily imagined. And so many prayers and thanksgivings as some put in, were better spent in their closet, where no ayre might circumvent them, than inserted in ordinary letters (excepting such as passe between man and wife, parent and child) which passing through so many hands, may chance to get infection; or at least exposed to the wind and open ayre, may chance coole their fervour of devotion. But here we likewise exempt Apostolicall benedictions, sent from Ministers (befitting their function and calling, and answerable to the Word of God) who in that rightly imitate the worthy President S. Paul in his Epistles.

Having therefore marked or creased (as we call it) out the paper (which ought to be *in folio*, or *in quarto*, that is an whole sheet, or an halfe sheet doubled) and having in the top, after the usuall custome (especially writing to persons of worth and quality) left a sufficient space for a *VACUUM*, and as ample a margent (but that is to be ordered more or lesse, according to the quantity of your paper, and the subject, whereon you are to write) then in the first place are you to order the superscription, or the title to be attributed as an entrance. For your assistance wherein, you shall (as I said before) have respect to the quality of the person to whom it is written, and your selfe; and that whether as an acquaintance, or stranger; intimate, or lesse familiar; having relation or dependance either of other, or not; friend, or adversary, &c. and then order your title in this manner.

If therefore it be a Lord (for higher I will not ascend, presuming any, to whom these be directed, to have

have little intercourse with Emperours, Monarchs, Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marqueses, Earles, &c. or if they have, let them seeke other assistance, or send to us, and we shall do our indeavour to supply their want) if it be so, as he holds his title onely by some place, or digniry, by way of Office or Magistracy, we seldome superscribe any other title than, *My Lord*, and by the way, still in the body of your Letter, put him in minde of his *Lordship*, and now and then his *honour*, &c. If he be a Count, or Baron, by descent of noble pedigree, our title is chiefly, *Right Honourable: Right Honourable, and my very good Lord* (this from a retainer, or one that hath dependance on his honour) *Most noble and illustrious Sir, Right Honourable and renowned Sir*, and diverse others to this effect. And from a Gentleman only, *My Lord*, will suffice. But still we ought in addressing our speech to him, to do it with the attribute of *His Honour*, and now and then for change we may say, *Your Lordship*, or, *Your good Lordship*, from one of meaner rank. To a Baronet, *Honoured Sir*, as the most usuall and befitting title to such a degree: which is likewise often attributed to other Knights, and sometime to Esquires, and other Gentlemen, by way of Complement. Gentlemen writing to Knights and Baronets, often give onely the title of *Sir*, and *noble Sir*; *worthy*, or *most worthy Sir*; sometime *Most Noble*, and the like. But I like the plainest best, especially when one hath much busynesse, and little leisure to complement. The usuall superscription from one inferiour, or of meaner rank is, *Right worshipfull*, &c. sometime *Right renowned*, or *right worthy Sir*, and this comes sometimes as a Rarity from a punie Scholler, as tumbling from his *thumping pen*. And under the degree of a Gentleman, or a Gentleman

alemans mate, it behoves in writing to have *his* or *your* *Worship*, by the end along, so often as his speech hath relation to the Baronets or Knights person. From a peasant, *your good Worship* will not do amisse. But from a Gentleman, ridiculous; as arguing little breeding. One Gentleman or Esquire writing to another, usually attribute onely the title of *Sir*, especially if strangers, or lesse intimate: if better acquainted, many times some other addition, of *Noble, Worthy, Courteous, Generous, Kinde*, and the like, according to their intimacie, affection; and difference of eminency and fortunes. Sometime, if very intimate, more familiar termes, which they ordinarily use in discourse. But from one of a meaner sort, or not a Gentleman, would be thought a sawinessse, or arrogancy at least, to do so; unlesse from such make-sports, as Gentlemen make use of onely to foole with. From a Tradesman therefore (of the ordinary sort I meane) writing to an Esquire, the title of *Worshipfull Sir*, or *Worthy Sir*, or the like, and now and then to pull *your Worship* out of his pocket (especially if to one any wayes eminent or of quality) is no more than befeeming and requisite. To lesse eminent, or of meane fortunes, or younger houses, *Sir*, will suffice. The like ought to be observed in farmers, and country-people, of meaner rank. Gentlemen of quality, whether Knights, Esquires, or other Gentlemen of worth and fortune, writing to Yeomen of the more substantiall sort, such as go under jurisdiction of the common attribute *M^r*, and whom such men please to make their companions in table and discourse, if they be any thing intimate, usually begin their title, *Honest Thom. Kinde Jeffrey, Good Will* such an one, &c. if lesse acquainted, or when they are to be beholding to them
for

for any courtesie, then it will not be amisse to hang on their noses, as spectacles, at first entrance, *M^r such*, or such an one, &c. writing to any kinde of *Scoggin*, or hanger on, or the like, then nothing but *Dick, Thom.* &c. I prethee do such a thing, &c. To an ordinary yeoman or tradesman, *Goodman*, &c. is a good beginning. But alwayes let Schollers and younger Brothers give the highest of his attributes to any wealthy man, for 'tis the money, and not the man they are to respect and court. But in personating a Letter from one to another under the degree, or at least the title of a Gentleman, he will be accounted more woodcock than wife, that shall study any other complement, than to begin with the ordinary title appropriate to them, and so persist. The same kinde of common title appropriate to the Person, isto be used in civility, when we write to one we hold as an adversary, as to a Knight of what sort soever, *Sir* such an one, &c. To an Esquire, if much above our rank, it is decent to say *Sir*, if not the same that to a Gentleman. If to a Gentleman of what rank or nature soever, *M^r such an one*, putting in his surname. If under, then *Goodman* thus or thus; or from a Gentleman to one much inferiour, *Iohn, Thomas, Richard*, So and So, &c. And thus much for titles or superscriptions. This is usually placed in the first corner in the margent space, above the body of your Letter. But I had like to have forgot the Ecclesiasticall title of *Reverend Sir*, or *Most Reverend*, &c. according to their worth and dignity. Having therefore thus inqanced the severall sorts of Superscriptions, we will now come to the Subscriptions, (for the body of a Letter can be reduced to no precise or particular rule, without too much needlesse labour and innovation)

and in generall, we have already said what we determine.

The same generall rule therefore, that ties you, in the superscription and body of the Letter to have respect to the party to whom you write, and your owne individuall person, ties you to the same conditions in the subscription, and indorsement, or outward superscription, which wee bee still to treat of.

To a Baron therefore, [or to a Lord, wee usually subscribe thus. *Your honours most humble servant, My Lord, Your eternally devoted Honourer, and thrice humble servant. Your Lordships most faithfull and most humble servant. Your Lordships till death, Your Lordships to command, Your Honours most obliged, &c.* diverse of this sort. Subscriptions indeed as common as Hackney horses on *Dunstable* rode, to meaner persons than Barons, or Knights either, onely leaving out Honour and Lordship. But *Your thrice humble servant*, and the like, I have often heard from such as (I presume) understood not the word.

From Gentleman to Gentleman, if equall, and acquainted, then *Your assured friend to serve you, Your truly respecttive friend*, or the like. But if lesse acquainted, or different in degree, There is so much service professed, as they forget all friendship. Nothing then but *Your servant, Your humble servant, Sir; at your command*, and the like innumerable, which I leave to observation and practice. Onely take this by the way, that one of inferiour ranke writing to a person eminent in degree above him, by the Lawes of our best Secretaries, shall commonly write his name

at

at the foot of all the Letter, or paper, be it never so large, and the contents never so small, to shew his acknowledgement of distance. The other subscription about middle distance, betweene the body of the Letter, and the name. And that either double or single, as occasion is offered of your expression, and the quantity of space, or void paper. Sometime they make it in a treble space, by interposing *My Lord, or Sir, or noble, or worthy Sir*, and the like, according to their degree. From an inferiour person to a Baronet or Knight, *Your Worships most humble servant, Your Worships to command in all due respect*, and the like. The same is to bee observed in one of meane ranke, to an Esquire, especially if of worth, or any wise eminent. To or between men of ordinary quality, whether under the title of Gentlemen, Citizens and tradesmen, or the like, the usuall subscription of *Your loving friend, Your very loving friend, Your assured, Your faithfull, Your true*; (and sometime, *Your respecttive friend*, for change, or where the party written to hath the odds in estimation) is most commendable. In briefe notes, no more but *Yours, N.N.* To a Gentleman of ordinary quality from an inferiour person, *Your servant, Yours to command, &c.*

To an adversary, *Yours as you use me. Yours to use, but not abuse. Yours if you please; if not, mine owne. Yours as I see cause. Yours when not mine owne*, and the like, as your judgement, and the occasion offered shall suggest.

To a servant under hire, from a Gentleman of ranke, onely his name. To such as are tyed to lesse servile conditions, or from Masters which are of

meaner degree, *Your loving Master, Your very loving Master, Your assured &c.* To a retainer only, or voluntary waiter, *Your loving friend, N. N. &c.* To a parent, *Your dutifull, Your most dutifull, or, Most dutifull and respective, Dutifull and most obedient, till death, &c.* whether sonne or daughter. To a child, *Your loving father, Your affectionate mother: Affectionate* is likewise much used between friend and friend, especially Lovers. *Your truly carefull, &c.* diverse in this kinde, which we leave to observation. And thus much for subscriptions.

Having thus written or subscribed your Letter, date it from such or such a place, and set down the day of the moneth, and (if much distance interposeth the writer and the party written to) the yeare, after the usuall manner of dating. The place allotted for the date is in the margent space, just under the superscription, or title, a little beneath the body of the Letter. This done, fold up your Letter after a decent order, and seale it. To a person of quality we usually propose it in a large fold, kept very faire. To others at your owne discretion, especially of equals. Now therefore onely refteth, that we say somewhat of indorsements, or outward superscriptions, and so commit them to the Post.

Your title on the indorsement to a Lord shall be, *To the right Honourable, Thomas* (or whatsoever other Christian name) *Lord* such or such an one, adding the highest of his titles, at such a place, these present. *To the right honorable and his very good Lord,* of or from one of any dependance. *To the right honorable and most noble, Most renowned, Right illustrious, &c.* multitudes of Epithetes in this kinde. To a Baronet from a Gentleman, *To his most honoured friend, Sir N. N. and Much honoured and most noble friend, Most worthy, Very noble, Renowned*

Renowned, &c. as you shall think fit. The same we commonly use to any other knight: but especially to a Baronet is appropriate the title of *Honoured*. From a person of meaner quality, *To the right worshipfull, Sir N. N.* at such a place, &c. If in any familiarity; *To the right worshipfull and his most honoured friend, &c.* From an inferiour person, *To the right worshipfull and most worthy Sir N. N.* or the like, leaving out *friend*. From one Esquire or Gentleman to another, various, in respect of intimacy, degree, affection, or courtesy: *To his noble friend: To his worthy, approved, much respected, much esteemed, much honoured;* and to meaner, *Very loving, &c.* From an inferiour person to an Esquire or Gentleman of worth, *To the worshipfull:* The rest he may take out of the precedent Epithetes. From a Gentleman to such an one, *To his loving friend, &c.* To a parent, *To my most endeared &c. Father, or Mother:* To a child, *To my loving sonne or daughter: To my deare, or tenderly respected, or beloved,* may do well enough from a mothers affection. From one inferiour person to another, *To my loving, To my very loving, To my approved friend,* and the like of this sort best befits. To an adversary, *For Sir* such an one at such a place, *For M^r,* or *Goodman* so or so: *For Tho. For Richard, &c.* according to the quality of the writer, and the person written to. Onely setting his name with his common attribute, the place whither it is directed, with *For*, instead of *To his,* or *my &c.* And now I think it will be time to conclude, for the Carrier is in hand.

This therefore shall suffice to satisfie our present purpose concerning this subject. Onely take this by way of peroration.

1 Let your Letter be kept faire, without blots, or soiling,

feeding, especially to one of superiour rank.

2 Be cautious, by way of Orthography, to write true English.

3 And lastly, (what I have often instanced) let your Letters be succinct and pithie; A quality incommendable estimation and practice among our moderne Secretaries; and no lesse pursued among the ancient Latines. For who in his familiar Epistles more succinct than *Cicero*? In Orations, and otherwise, who more profuse? The rest I leave to observation, easily enough to be acquired, since many of our Secretaries have a singular faculty in that kinde. This I have written for such as want instructions, for those that be better able to help themselves, I shall be glad and thankfull to be instructed by them. *Non omnia possumus*. I confesse it incident to humane imperfection, and to my selfe most peculiar. But *Nihil est pudoris vel discere, vel melius addiscere*. At least alwayes so reputed by me.

S.D.

Laus Deo.

FINIS.

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